# Professional and Business Cards.

CHARLES W. HAWES, INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C. give prompt attention to the inspection of all Turand Tar entrusted to him. 21, 1861.

WILLIAM BOGART. AND SUPERINTENDENT, Goldsbero'. furnish Designs and Specifications for Public and Building, with full practical working Drawings, nall combine constructional solidity, convenience o nent, and beauty of form and color, with economy. sh those intending to build, with a knowledge earance, arrangement, and cost of all improvements third door South of Griswold's Hotel.

CLARK & TURLINGTON, MMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, ealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement and Hair, NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C. Solicits consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour, men. Bacon, Timber, &c.

R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C. in Dawson, Pres't Wil. Branch Bank of N C., do. do. H. Jones, Cashier Branch Bank Cape Fear, Raleigh, do. GEO. ALDERMAN,

PECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C. e at I. T. Alderman's Store. upt attention paid to business, and solicits patronage country friends.

OCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, South Vater Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

C. H. ROBINSON & CO., MISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS WILMINGTON, N. C. e over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of s and Water Streets. ch 9, 1860.—158 & 29.

ALEX. OLDHAM. STOKLEY & OLDHAM, EALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MER-WILMINGTON, N. C. mpt sttention given to the sale of Cotton, Flour, Baother Country Produce.

WALKER MEARES, UGGIST AND APOTHECARY, No. 45 MARKET STREET. stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, ushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, h's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand. on of Physicians is especially called to the Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.

HOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCER-ES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, S. E. Corner and Second Streets. WILMINGTON, N. C. Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention.

C. POLVOGT. HOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER, CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS, ens always on hand and manufactures to order any arin the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assort

of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short WILLIAM J. PRICE,

WILLIAM PECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C. licits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.

### Office opposite No. 47, North Water street.

Nov. 24th, 1859.

EDWIN A. KEITH, TOMMISSION MERCHANT, Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the le of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded New York for 10 cents per bale.

SMITH & McLAURIN, OMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS. WILMINGTON, N. C. RETER TO onn Dawson, Esq., Mayor. P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.

THOMAS W. PLAYER, NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C. ar Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.

JAMES O. BOWDEN. TABLES C. D. T. STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.

ALFRED ALDERMAN, SPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON. N. C.

give prompt attention to all business in his line.
25-ly HOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, nery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and ts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilming-NTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the

ic that he is prepared to take contracts in his line

To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put at the shortest notice W. H. MeRARY & CO., OMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water

treet, Wilmington, N. C. H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C. Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do. D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.

J. G. Lash, " " Salem, do. J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17] GEO. W. ROSE, CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, WILMINGTON, N. C.

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.

MARY S. McCALEB, PROPRIETRESS. OLD STAND.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of returning er sincere thanks to her numerous friends for the beral patronage her house has received for the past

few years, and would respectfully inform the public that she is prepared to accommodate Boarders—either Transient ular—on the most liberal terms.
house being situated on the South side of Chestnut below Front, is in a convenient location to business.
table will at all times be found amply provided with e best the market affords. Her rooms are kept in the best ssible manner, rendering every comfort and convenience her guest in her power. A continuance of public patronage is respectfully solicit-MARY S. McCALEB.

Dr. WILL. D. SOMERS,

AVING PREPARED HIMSELF TO MEET THE VArious exigencies of his profession, and permanently located at Lillington, N. C., tenders his services to the citients of the village and surrounding country, and hopes, by a conscientious discharge of the duties of his vocation, to merit the confidence and patronage of the public. the confidence and patronage of the public.

y be found, when not engaged, at his Office, opposite orders left with Messrs. Blumenthal & Co., will be prompt of tended to.

[Aug. 31, 1860.—1-tf]

WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,) Wilmington, N. C.
L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS,
PRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished;
new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overalled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architecture.

ill supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill work warranted to be as represented. Orders re-

ectfully solicited. Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.

ere, respectfully informs the citizens of Wayne and adjoining Counties, that he expects to manufac-adjoining Counties, that he expects to manufac-and keep constantly on hand the most complete suitable selection of the latest and most approved s of entirely new IMPROVED PLOUGHS, to of steel or iron, suitable to different soils and the dif-t changes of ploughing that may be required. These ghs consist of sweeps, hollow and solid; also various of Shorels, double or single turning MOULD BOARDS; TON or POTATOE SCHAPERS. Also, new ground subsoil PLOUGHS. All of these plough hoes are used and subsoil PLOUGHS. All of these plough hoes are used upon three stocks, which may be changed by means of bolts to suit every farmer's convenience. I will also sell State or County Rights, or District or Farm Rights. Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. All letters addressed to BOLD R. HOOD, at Goldsboro', N, C. Jan, 24th, 1861.

STATE OF NORTH CARCLINA.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, intelligence under oath of G. W. Moore, hath this day reached the undersigned, that JIM, a slave, the property of G. W. Moore, hath run away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods, and other obscure places, committing depredations on the peaceful inhabitants of the State. These are in the name of the State. f the State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrenhimself to his master or the lawful authority ;- and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and in some public newspaper, and warn the said slave that if he do not immediately return to his said master, and answer the charges aforesaid, it is lawful without accusation or impeachment of any crim Given under our hands and seals, this 24th day of June, 861.

JAS. GARRASON, J. P. [SEAL.]

WM. J. CORNWALL, J. P. [SEAL.]

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD. THE ABOVE REVARD will be given for the said JIM dead or alive, or for his confinement in any jail in the tate so that I can get him again. The said Jim is about feet 10 inches high, is well-set, and weighs about 180 lbs. quick spoken and with smooth black skin. The said negro was purchased from the estate of T. H. Williams, deceased.

A REWARD

OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each, will be given for the apprehension and delivery of my two boys, SOLOMON and ESSEC. SOLOMON is dark, full head of hair, thick lips, has a scar on his left hand between his thumb and finger—his height about five feet, ten or high—yellow skin, has a scar perween the brow, caused by the bite of a dog, very heavy set.

J. J. D. LUCAS. high—yellow skin, has a scar between the right eye and eye

### General Notices.

NOTICE. THE SUPPLY MILL, Brunswick Co., N. C., is now in operation, at which can be obtained any of the following Lumber, viz: Pine, Cypress, Juniper, Oak, Ash and Hickory. Orders for any of the above can be filled and sent to any point desired, from Florida to Baltimore, or else where, if necessary.

JNO. MERCER.

### For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER offers his residence in the town of Magnolia for sale. The lot fronts the W. & Weldon Railroad, and contains a large, commodious and comfortable dwelling, having seven large rooms, passage above and below—double piazza in front and single piazza in rear—four fire places, &c. Also an excellent office with two rooms and chimney,—kitchen, smoke-house, stables, barn and carriage house—everything in perfect repair. The location posseses many advantages for a physician or lawyer. Terms made easy. For further information apply to the subscriber in Magnolia, or P. Murphy, M. London, or Eli Hall, Esqrs. The subscriber also has an excellent riding Hall, Esqrs. The subscriber also has an excellent ric HARNESS HORSE for sale. CHAS. H. HARRIS.

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River, in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation-there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp
Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND
BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp
Davis Rifles, and organized by electing John R. Carit was is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas. Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and 2 miles from the above plantation, all tenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and adapted to Corn, Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neigh-borhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.

NEW WATER WHEEL. GREAT INVENTION. THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing the confidently recommend as being simpler in construction, more powerful in performance with a given amount or head of water, and more durable and less liable to get out of order than any Wheel now in use or heretofore offered to

being a packed Wheel, no water can escape between the top of the Wheel and the bottom of the case, and conse quently all loss of power from such escape of water is

Tais Wheel is a reaction Wheel. It is of cast iron and is so simple in construction that any mechanic can put it in after having once seen it done. It will, with a 7½ leet of water, grind from 12 to 40 bushels of Corn per hour, and is suited to any head of water from 2 feet upwards. It has only six buckets and turns out 84 square inches of water, ng all that it requires for the performance of any amount

As above stated, this Wheel is patented, and I take pleasure in offering it to any person wanting a cheap, powerful and durable Water Wheel, adapted to grist mills, upright kind of machinery in driving which water-power is used, furnishing sizes of Wheels from two feet upwards, adapted to any head of water. I will furnish and put in running order a Wheel attached to any person's mili for \$75, or I will sell the right to use one for \$25. I will also sell County and

State Rights.

Any person wishing to purchase Wheels, individual, Coun-Any person wishing to purchase wheels, individual, County or State rights, or desiring any information will receive immediate attention by applying to or addressing James Armstrong, John O. Armstrong, James M. Armstrong, Dobbinsville, Sampson county, N. C, their Agents, Messrs. Hart & Bailey, Wilmington, N. C., or the subscriber, GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, Patentee.

The patentee refers to the following Certificate from competent persons who have seen the operation of his

This is to certify, that we, the undersigned, have seen the V. Armstrong, of Sampson county, N. C. It grinds a bushel f good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with 7 feet 5 inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels.

HARDY HERRING.

JOHN BARDEN. JAS. H. LAMB. DANIEL JOHNSON. G. W. SMITH.

March 28th, 1861.

LOCATED AT ARGYLE, ROBESON CO., N. C., MMEDIATELY on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Ruther-ford Rail Road, 84 miles from Wilmington, N. C., where the subscribers are prepared to manufacture. at the shortest notice, SASH, BLINDS, DOORS and MOULDINGS

of every description.

The best quality of GLASS is always kept on hand. BLINDS painted and trimmed ready for hanging. Our lumber is all kiln-dried before it is worked up.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, and trust by our endeavors to please that we shall receive a lib-

prices, can do so by calling in Wilmington, N. C., on H. M. Bishop, at the Farmer's House, or Messrs. J. T. Petteway & Co.; or by addressing SILAS SHEETZ & CO., Gillopolis P. O., Robeson county, N. C. S. SHEETZ, G. M. McLEAN, J. A. McKOY.

PAINTS AND OILS. .

10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead; 5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc 500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish; 500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil; 50 bbls. " dry assorted; 50 bbls. " ary am 10 " Spanish Brown; 5 " Venetian Red; 5 " Yellow Ochre; 5 " Linseed Oil; 5 "Linseed O...,
5 "Lard Oil;
2 "Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 "Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale
W. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.

They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.

D. J. SOUTHERLAND. JAMES C. COLEMAN.

" Snow White Zine;
" White Gloss Zine;
useed Oil, Varnish, Pate

CAMP CLARK, VA,
Aug. 1st, 1861.
MESSRS. Editors:—This is the third or fourth letter c MESSRS. EDITORS:—This is the third or fourth letter commenced to you since we left home, but every time I write I come to the conclusion that it is not worth reading, and tear it up. If you had not insisted on our writing to you often, we would not attempt it. We are all so anxious to see the Journal that when we do, by chance, get one, we just devour it. We have not seen but one since we left Garysburg, and that one gave us the pleasing intelligence that, at last, you had taken some of those impudent spies up and jugged them. What, in the name of all trat's good, did you allow them to stay there so long for? They no doubt have been reporting every thing that has transpired in Wilmington for some time, and by the way, you have not got half of them yet—there's others in sheeps' clothing who de-

half of them yet—there's others in sheeps' clothing who deserve hanging—but I am afraid will go clear.

We have in the Guard Tent now several Yankees—amongst them, a regular old sharp-nosed, hatchet-face, nink-eyed scou drel, who hails from New Bedford. He is a shoe maker (of course) by trade. He happened to be recognised by one of our men while trying to pass off as somebody else, and was so badly frightened that he acknowledged everything. We are surrounded by spies—and what is remarkable, every one we catch

by spies—and what is remarkable, every one we catch is crazy. I'll bet you never saw as many crazy Yankees in a pile in your life. I imagine some of them will come to their right mind before to-morrow noon.

The Yankee vessels fire at our batteries every day as they pass. One of them yesterday was somewhat taken by surprise: she ventured a little too near, and before she knew prise: she ventured a little too near, and before she kner what she was about she had a hole through her wheel house It would have done you good to see her run. I do believe I could take a boot-leg, and hold a coal of fire toward it, and make any of their vessels put for the Maryland side. We succeeded in planting four shots in her before she got out of reach. If you want to see a brave set of fellows, just let them see a Company of Infantry near the river, away from any of the batteries, why they will come in two miles of them. miles of them, and fire like blazes; but just let them see a pair of cart wheels, with a black log on them—they will immediately have pressing business near the Maryland side. We have several men here now all auxious to get to work. We have scheral men here now all at xlous to get to work. We were so much disappointed at not being at Manassas that nothing short of a good big fight would satisfy u. We expected to go there the day before the fight, but were disappointed. By the way, I see, as usual, our North Carolina regiments did not get credit for what they did there. The 6th, Col. Fisher's, did undoubtedly take Sherman's battery, though they did not get possession first, yet they did the

Don't you suppose the Yankees were mad when they found out they could not use the 3,000 handcuffs they brought along. Now would'nt it have been funny to see us marching into Washington handcuffed. Poor things, we ought not to spoil their fun so; if we keep on playing them such tricks old Mr. Scott will get mad and come down on us with his 400,000 men, then we may look out.

How comes on the blockade. I suppose spirits, &c.

very low now. I wish you could visit our camp. We live pretty wellplenty of beef, bacon and bread. Chickens and eggs, &c. are plenty, and much cheaper than in Wilmington. We are drilling very hard though, and I tell you it is not much fun this hot weather; we are up at 4 A. M. and get hrough our drills at 7 P. M., so you see we don't have much time to don't get killed will probably write again.

Yours, truly CO. D.
P. S.—There has been heavy firing towards Alexandria

CAMP CLARK, 3rd Reg't N. C. State Troops, ) Accokeek Post Office, Stafford County, Va., Aug. 4th, 1861. Messrs. Editors:- I have concluded to write you a

few lines in relation to a company of State troops to which I belong, as well as the regiment to which it has In the latter part of last April or the first of May, our company was raised in the town of Washington and

Blount, Second, and Archibald Craige, Third Lieuten ants. In June we were ordered to Newbern to join a as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about and section of country the greatest good by so doing. and section of country the greatest good by so doing, we voted ourselves into the N. C. State troops, and are now a part of the 3rd regiment. About that time, Lieutenant Blount resigned his position, and William R. Gaylard was elected and commissioned to fill his place.

our tents and repaired to Garysburg to join a portion of the regiment, three companies of which were remaining there at that time under the command of Major DeRosset : the next day we reached Richmond. Va., and remained there until last Sunday, when we finally reached this place and joined the regiment, which made it complete, the tull complement (ten companies) now being encamped here and drilling very rapidly, so as to prepare ourselves for any regimental duty that we may be called upon to perform. In the personages of Col. Gaston Meares, Lt. Col.

Robert H. Cowan, and Maj. Wm. L. DeRossett, the field officers of our regiment, I feel confident that we can make as good a fight as any regiment that has left the old North State, and we just have the Company Officers and men who will battle until victory is perched upon our standards, as I do not think from their firey eyes and determined countenances, that such a thing as defeat would hardly even be tolerated by them. I chanced to see our General (Holmes) yesterday, and he appears to me, as being the very picture of success, and Regiments and brigades are well officered, I would advise the Grand Army of Scott, Lincoln & Co., to be very cautious in appearing before our Southern forces, unless they are willing to run quite a probable chance of being annihilated, as I am fully convinced that their Society: complete route at Manassas a Sunday or two s nce, was only a slight warning as to their future doom, in the event they give us anything like a half chance at them, for I assure you that our Southern officers and men are determined to whip them, and such a determination upon the top of such a good cause as we have, is always crowned with success. We drill every day as much as the officers think their men can bear, so as to be fully competent to give those encroaching rascals the worst drubbing that any great army ever received at the hands of a just and patriotic people; and I fully believe that our regiment is anxious to try their new guns at the

earliest possible convenience.

The number of soldiers in this vicinity is unknown to me, but from appearances there is a large number of thousands, as you can see a regiment located upon the top of almost every hill, and hills are very numerous here—the section of country being much broken and the spring water as pure as crystal. It must be a very healthy region.

That you may know our position is in a good locality o be in the next fight, I will say that we are located on the rail road at Brook's Station, between Fredericksburg and Aquia Creek, about nine miles from the former and five from the latter, and not more than eight or en miles from the Potomac River, and something in the neighborhood of twenty miles from Manassas Junction and not more than forty or fifty miles from Washington City. Consequently, we, I mean this regiment, are in expectancy of helping a considerable portion of the vandals of old Mr. Abram Linkborn and old Fuss and Feathers out of the world in the next engagement

to their scabbards, ground their oppressive and un rightcous arms, and return quietly to their respective homes, as Abram invited us Southerners to do in his

MESSES EDITORS:—The system of "Firing from the Rear" by Sir Chas. Shaw, which I have copied below will, I think, be sufficiently instructive and interesting to warrant its reproduction at this time. Your Military readers will at once perceive the advantages this system presents in protecting a column in retreat or in delivering a fire by rear, where the nature of the ground is such as to prevent the employment of "Skirmis

"FIRING FROM THE REAR"-Sir Chas. Shaw pro

poses a comparatively untried plan for repelling the advance of an attacking column: on the 16th of September, 1832, a picket of 120 men, for three hours, kept a column of 1500 men at bay, with a loss of only two men wounded. This was witnessed by many; among those new alive I recollect the Duke Terceira and Col. Hodges now Her Britanic Majesty's Consul General at Hamburg. The only good to the position of the picket which was not exposed to the fire from our batteries was about 200 yards in kngth and about seven or eight feet wide, between two high garden walls; 72 men of the picket were formed in a close column of six sections of a front of six men, and .placed in such a position as to command this road. The men had for some days before been instructed in the Manœuvre. The moment the enemy's column was seen to enter the road, the order, in a loud clear voice was given: "Column of Sections will commence Firing from the Rear," on this the fire from sections drop on their knees holding down their heads and the officer gave "No. 6, Prepare! Fire! Load!" Then No. 4, (they spring, up) Prepare! Fire! Load!" These three volleys were fired over the heads of section 3, 2 and 1, and made the enemy scamper back, and to let them know what they might expect if they again attempted to advance;—one or two volleys more were fired which raised a cloud of dust from the road. From time to time this column attempted a forward movement, but, being received in the same manner, they had no better success. While in 1836 we were storming the hights in front of St. Sebastian, the Cartist near the Sugare's battery had formed themselves something after the same fashion, in front of a road by which we want ed to advance. Twice columns of attack were formed behind a house, and headed by that gallant officer, Lieut. Colonel Neale, her Britanic Majesty's Consul at Farna, but they were obliged to retire; and when I wished

This "Firing to the Rear" is a most formidable de fence-far superior to the regulation drill of street firing; but the front of the section, sub-division or company, should be of a force so that the word of command might be heard distinctly by every man. If a bridge is long, or if the road leading to it be seen for some distance, few troops will be tound to advance exposed to sush a crushing fire.

to make a third attempt, the men called out to me,

MESSAS FDITORS: - In view of the approaching session of the Legislature, allow me, a reader of your paper, to call attention to the coast defences of our State. Was the Con vention judicious in turning over the entire State interest and material to the Confederate government? Is it probable that the President can give that needful thought and attention to this subject that its importance requires, with all the pressure of providing at more important points. Should not the State co-operate and have ready an auxiliary force to repel the invader? South arolina and Georgia have their own troops and Coast Guards, both by sea and land. this subject is of importance enough to merit attention by the newsrapers, and the Legislature. Should there not be efficient companies of regular artillery in our Forts, and at a four Batteries for the service of the heavy guns there? Has that work been accomplished?

I am no "orator, as Braus is," nor "writer" to stir up the people to a "sudden flood of (not) mutiny" but action, small arms in the hands of our young men formed into com-panies under the best and most experienced commanders we can find, and have camps of instruction established at healthy points near the probable scenes of action, and we shall find that we have consulted economy as well as honor in being ready for the foe.

The State must do this to aid the Confederate Govern-

given in the Journal some days ago, a meeting was held yesterday morning at the City Hall, for the purpose of or-ganizing a "Soldiers' aid Society of the Ladies of Wilming-ton." The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Guthrie; a Constitution was then submitted by the Rev. ppears to me, as being the very picture of success, and Dr. Drane, and adopted by a unanimous vote. The objects I cannot doubt but all the Southern Companies, of the Society are thereby declared to be "to give system provide, as far as practicable, for the wants of those wh may be visited by disease, or wounded in battle."

The following ladies were then elected officers of the Mrs. A. J. DeRosset, Pres.

Mrs. Dr. Dixon, Vice Pres. Mrs. Gaston Meares. Sec'y. Mrs. Lyons, "Stevenson, Drane, Bowden, Executive Hart, Alfred Martin, C. H. Robinson, McGuire, Miss Elby Ellis.

Capt. Thomas F. Meagher, we are credibly informed, has undergone a complete conversion. A gentleman who has been upon a visit to Rio, happened to be in homes, as Abram invited us Southerners to do in his Message.

The weather has been very warm the past week, but the purity and strength of the air keeps our spirits up. By the by, we don't have any strong spirits in camp, as our bosses are of opinion that we can so manage as to south the by, we don't have any strong spirits in camp, as our bosses are of opinion that we can so manage as to scrub along without it. It may be a good rule, but sometimes I personally feel as though it is not.

As I den't wish to take up all of your paper at one time, I will close by wishing you a large increase of subscribers and the best of luck during the war.

As money is rather scarce with us soldiers at present, you would very much oblige an old friend by sending me a copy of your Daily Journal a few weeks on tick.

Very truly, your old friend,

Nurses Wanted.—A paragraph appeared some days since, stating that no more nurses were wanted.—In an appeal printing the presents of more nurses were wanted.—In an appeal printing the presents of more nurses, this ington, upon the arrival there of the "Grand Army" of ington, upon the arrival there of the "Grand Army" of time, I will close by wishing you a large increase of subscribers and the best of luck during the war.

As money is rather scarce with us soldiers at present, you would very much oblige an old friend by sending, me a copy of your Daily Journal a few weeks on tick.

Very truly, your old friend,

O. S.

Nurses Warted.—A paragraph appeared some days since, stating that no more nurses were wanted—In an appeal urging the necessity of more nurses, this statement is credited to the Dispatch. It was telegraphed from this city to the South. We have before us a Southern paper which says: "We are informed that Gev. More has received a dispatch from Richmond, stating that no more nurses are required there to take care of the sick and wounded." The statement, therefore, did not originate with the Dispatch.

An important commercial regulation has been adopting the extension of the extension of the extension of the exportation of cotton except through the Confederate ports. The extension covers rice, dby Congress, in its cancement of the exportation of che extension of the extension covers rice, dby Congress, in its cancement of the exportation of cotton except through the Confederate ports. The extension covers rice, dby Congress, in its cancement of the exportation of cotton except through the Confederate ports. The extension covers rice, dby Congress, in its cancement of the extension of the extension of the extension covers rice, dby Congress, in its cancement of the exportation of cotton except through the Confederate ports. The extension covers rice, dby Congress, in its cancement of the extension of the extension covers rice, dby Congress, in its cancement of the extension covers rice, dby Congress, in its cancement of the extension covers rice, dby Congress, in its cancement of the extension of the extension covers rice, dby Congress, in its cancement of the extension covers rice, dby Congress, in its cancement of cotton except through the Confederate ports. The prohibition of the extension covers rice, dby Congress, the sick and wounded." The statement, therefore, and not originate with the Dispatch.

We learn that nurses are wanted, and hope that measures may be taken to organise a system for the business of nursing in the different divisions of our army. The present and ensuing months will be sickly, we lear, especially in the peninsula below Yorktown; and the philanthropic and patriotic blould do all they can to philanthropic and patriotic blould do all they can to mitigate the sufferings of our brave soldiers.

Richmond Dispatch.

Thy mother's cheek is red with blood,
And thine is red with wine!

Who would not wear her badge to day?
Who would not mock at thine?

With death's cold terrors at thy heart,
Through all that fiery rain,
Heard'st thou thy mother's mountains cal
"Where is thy brother, Cain?"

Lost, lost old man! One maudlin tear
Above that field of death,
Had won for thee, perhaps, a sigh
To cool Gehenna's breath!
But thus! The very fiends deny
Thy fellowship and name!
And hell, that trembled at thy deed,
Stands palsied at thy shame!

The Emperor Rapoleon's Residence at Vichy. Galignani's Messenger gives the following description of the residence of the Emperor, on the banks of the Allier:

This residence, which, as is known, has been taken for the Emperor's use, is situated in the Rue du Parc, close

to the banks of the Allier. It is so situated that it can easily be secured from an mportunate influx of the curious, being protected on be side of the park by a terrace six feet in height, and on the other side by a wall. The villa is an elegant building, in the style of Louis XIII. It is reached on the side of the garden by a double flight of stone steps, ornamented with four statues of children personifying the four seasons. The ground floor is raised on a subsoil, formed of rustic porphyry, fixed with Roman cement. The vestibule is ornamented with two consoles, supported by lions' heads of natural size, in carved wood, and a handsome clock in gilt bronze of the style of Louis XVI. The large saloon opens at the end of the vestibule. The furniture, which is in carved wood, covered with green silk damask, is of the purest Louis XIV style. The chimney ornaments are exceedingly rich, two statues of children in bronze, of natural size, supported by columns in wood, each bearing a candelabrum

at Malmaison, and belonged to Queen Hortense. There are also two magnificent pictures belonging to the Crown, one of Madame Lebrun, and the other signed Angelica Kauffmann, pinxit, Rome, 1768." pictures belonging to Strauss are good enough to hold " you may as well take us to a slaughter house as against their place beside those just mentioned. The ceiling of the saloon is a painting by Jonvenet, representing Venus and Adonis, surrounded by nymphs, cupids and tritons. There is also a fine portrait of Mme: de la Ro-

n gilt bronze with fourteen lights. In the center of the

covered with a slab of white marble which was formerly

saloon is a gueridon in mahogany, six feet in diameter,

chejaquelin, in the costume of a Vandecan. The salon is intended for receptions; it communicates with the terrace looking on the park, and will be protected from the sun by a linen awning, wich will form a summer pavilion, by which fresh air may be obtained without quitting the apartment. The dining room is large, and can hold a table of from twenty to thirty covers. For the facility of the service, five magnificent consoles in mahogany, ornamented with rich bronzes and white marble slabs, have been placed in it. These pieces of farniture, which belong to Strauss, are of the purest Louis XV. On the wall is an admirable painting of flowers, by Saint Jean, bearing the date of 1854, two pictures of dead life, by Griff, pictures of fruit, &c. A small waiting saloon, hung with printed furniture

of a white ground, communicates with the vestibule and If the object was to "save expense" it is to be feared it was "bad eco omy." The enemy once landed on the coast of North Carolina the "cost of removal" will be for the personal use of the Emperor. The bed room is ever frequently thrust into it, never finds an empty hung with pink printed furniture; in it will be placed the bed which the Emperor always carries with him on his journeys. The furniture of the room is simple and in good taste. There are in it a number of pastels by Boucher, representing female portraits and mythologi-A cressing-room and bath-room are adjoining.

The Emperor's private sitting room is spacious, and orresponds to the reception saloon on the ground floor. It is also hung with pink printed furniture. The windows look on the park; and, from his writing table, His Majesty may, without being seen, view the Basin of the Rond Point, and hear the band. The other rooms on the first and second floors are intended for the aids-de-camp and the persons of His Majesty's suite.

The garden is small, but artistically arranged in the

Philadelphia papers bring us a speech delivered by Gen. Patterson in that city, on the occasion of the return of the Twenty-first Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, a portion of his late command. The Philadelphia papers preface it with the grave circumstance

that the remarks were made by Gen. Patterson "attired in full uniform and surrounded by military celebrities:"

Col. Ballier, Officers and Men of the Twenty-first in full uniform and surrounded by military celebrities:"

Col. Ballier, Officers and Men of the Twenty-first Regiment: You are welcome home! I think I can extend to you, on behalf of your fellow-citizens of Philadelphia, an honest, heartfelt welcome. You have done your duty, and you have done it nobly. Indeed, your discipline, as directed by your excellent Colonel, has excited my admiration, and proved, beyond a doubt, that American troops are the most efficient in the whole world. (Applause.)

Some sneers have been thrown upon the army of the Shanandoah, but we did our duty there. We were continually threatened with what Gen. Scott dislikes so much, a fire in the rear from the rebels in Maryland.

The arch-traitor king at Richmond, Jeff. Davis,

The arch-traitor king at Richmond, Jeff. Davis, boasted that all the Southern army wanted was an open field and a fair fight. Well, my comrades, you know there were plenty of open fields before us when we crossed the Potomac, and the enemy ran before us then. He may be a standard of the process of the safe of the saf The arch-traitor king at Richmond, Jeff. Davis. ed the Potomac, and the enemy ran before us then. He made a stand at Hainesville, where he had plenty of open fields, but he could not stand our charges. We met him Honor Judge Magrath, who, after a careful hearing of

force to be about forty thousand men and sixty-eight guns. I telegraphed for reinforcements, which were seut me, and I moved from Martinsburg with about seventeen thousand men and twenty-six guns. At Winchester, the rebels were strongly entrenched, and numerous earthworks and rifle pits, and some sixty-eight pieces of heavy ordnance mounted in various commanding positions, and they had felled trees over all the roads.—

If I had attacked him there with my force, I would probably have been unsuccessful in dislodging him from his stronghold, and many of the brave men whom I now see before me would have been under the sod to-night. I then marched upon Charlestown. Under the circumstances, I did the best I could, and you, men, did your whole duty, and merit my approbation. Again permit me to bid you welcome.

Three cheers were then given for General Patterson, and three more for Col. Ballier; the band played the Star Spangled Banner," and the Regiment then passed in review of Gen. Patterson.

From the Charleston Con Salt! Salt! Salt!

Editors Courier:—In your number of the 2d instant, you recommend a Sulphuric Acid Manufactory, which will enable the South to compete successfully with Northern manufacturers, even without the aid of ten per

I venture to recommend you the same manufactory under a more general point of view, for the sulphuric acid is the right arm of chemistry, the results of which are by their usefulness the most wonderful of the age.—
Indeed, this sulphuric acid aids to manufacture about all the products derived from the composition of common Salt, such as chloride of lime or bleaching powder, and any point and appropriate of sade. Are soda ash, salts, and carbonate of soda, &c., &c.

soda ash, salts, and carbonate of soda, &c., &c.

Thus by means of the sulphuric acid the manufacturing of artificial Soda has become universal. This scientific and truly admirable production, was discovered by the French chemist Leblane, in the end of the last century, when the supply of natural Soda from Spain was stopped by the war during the French revolution. The National Convention made at that time a warm appeal to the chemists of France, to devise a process in which to the chemists of France, to devise a process in which common Salt and Chloride of Soda might be made available as a source of Soda. The discovery of Leblane was the answer, not only for this local and transitory want during the war, but for the use of all nations in coming time during peace. His method, patiently and skillfully imitated by British speculators, is now carried on so great a scale near Liverpool, Glasgow and New Castle, that England seems to have built on her chemi-cal products the foundation of her manufacturing supe-

American speculators, too, have been aware of the profits of such an industry, and numerous Chemical Banks have been chartered in the North for Americanizing the same pursuit. But several of these Yankees have taken a much greater care of making directly money than chemical products, and therefore their banks have been of no chemical avail. As to the other, forgetting always that their first condition of success was to have at home their prime matter, the common Salt, they have made nearly a similar failure.

Now, you see that you cannot recommend a Sulphuric Acid Manufactory, without recommending at the same time a Southern Salt Manufactory. Many other pursuits could be enumerated, but it is enough to give an idea of the immense manufacturing interest calling

every day for a domestic supply of this vital article.

Indeed, the Salt applied to industrial pursuits opens field without limits for internal improvement; but a field where no step, no progress can be done without having at first a cheap Salt production. The cheapest is taken from the sea and conducted by a solar evaporation. Therefore, when the Southern people avail themselves of the sea brine, either on the Atlantic coast or on the Mexican Gulf, they will have at home several producing centres of this vital article; and the traveler will say of this national production what Hugh Miller, the Scottish geologist, tells us about the Salt Works o Droitwich and its saltiferous region.

"It forms," says he, " the inexhaustible storehouse of our household Salt—all that we employ in our fisheries, in our meat curing establishments for the army and navy, in our agriculture, in our Soda manufactoriesall that fuses our glass and fertilizes our fields, impart the detergent quality to our soaps and gives us salt herrings and salt pork, and everything else-Salt that is the best for being so, down to our dinner celery and our breakfast eggs; it forms, in short, to use a Scotticism, the great Salt-basket of the empire; and the hand, how corner.'

Thus the Atlantic coast will be inexhaustible to us. and the sea brine the great Salt-basket of the Southern Confederation.

From the Richmond Dispatch, 3d inst. The Business of Congress.

Although Congress deliberates in secret, its acts are made public as soon as approved by the President.-Yesterday the President returned several acts with his signature attached, among which was the following in relation to the appointment of additional field officers to volunteer battalions, and the appointment of Assistant Adjutant Generals for the Provisional forces:

Adjutant Generals for the Provisional forces:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Congress of the Confederate
States of America, That the eighth section of the Act of
6th March, 1861, "to provide for the public defence," be
and the same is hereby so far amended, that whatever battalions of volunteers in the service of the 'onfederate States
shall consist of not less than six companies, there may be
allowed in the discretion of the President to each battalion
so constituted two field officers, one with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and the other with the rank of Major.

Sec. 2. That the President be and he is hereby authorized
to appoint for the volunteer forces in the Confederate
service as many assistant Adjutants General as the service
may require, whose rank shall correspond with the rank of
the Assistant Adjutants General in the regular army, and
who shall receive the same pay and allowances, according
to their respective grades.

of South Carolina. The case was brought before His

Miss Elby Ellis,
Being desirous of affording information to all interested, and also of inviting the co-operation of friends of the cause in the committee have thought it advisable to request you to give publication to such of the proceedings as seem necessary to sequre these objects.

As it is desired to conduct the operations of the Society on a scale in some degree commensurate with its importance, subscriptions in money, articles of clothing, worn or half-worn bedding and blankets, nourishments and delication of the Society on a scale in some degree commensurate with its importance, subscriptions in money, articles of clothing, worn or half-worn bedding and blankets, nourishments and delication of the Society on a scale in some degree commensurate with its importance, subscriptions in money, articles of clothing, worn or half-worn bedding and blankets, nourishments and delication of the Society.

People may sneer at the Irish and German soldiers as much as they choose, but they are not afraid to fight. [Applause.]

People may sneer at the Irish and German soldiers as much as they choose, but they are not afraid to fight. [Applause.]

I left New Orleans the 6th instant, and by a circuit-ous amounts of the society.

I had at Martinsburg about eleven thousand men and sixty-eight people and so requests the Captains of the various Companies, in our immediate vicinity, to make known to them the wants of the men under their command, and so isr as practicable, they shall be promptly and efficiently cared for Any information that may be desired by friends in the country, will be cheerfully given by corresponding with the country, will be cheerfully given by corresponding with the country, will be cheerfully given by corresponding with the country, will be cheerfully given by corresponding with the country, will be cheerfully given by corresponding with the country, will be cheerfully given by corresponding with the country, will be cheerfully given by corresponding with the country will be cheerfully given by corres

peated dispatches of their grand success:

The solution of the matter is, that the route was The solution of the matter is, that the route was merely a Yankee trick. Immense supplies of arms, ammunition, provisions, clothing, &c., bad been accumulated for the use of the army; and it occurred to the shrewd Yankees, that they could make an immense spec out of the Government, by retreating and leaving these supplies to the Rebels, and getting a contract for furnishing a fresh stock. As everything at the North is living upon the Government, every branch of business will feel the reviving influence from this increased demand.

This explanation saves the Yankees' reputation for valour, and at the same time vindicates their proverbial sharpness in trade.

which still continues the second seco

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1861

Our Legislature. THE LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA will meet in Raleigh on to-morrow, being the 15th of August. A good many people, among others our friend of the Charlotte Democrat, seem to think that the only busi, ple in a great crisis of their destiny.

ness before the Legislature will be the election of two Senators. From this view of the case we wholly dissent. The Legislature, if it goes right to work in a proper spirit, can do much for the good of the State. and for the honor of the State, at home and abroad :by abroad, we mean beyond her own limits.

Senators might have been postponed for the sake of manent Constitution, and the permanent government economy, how long, we ask, could it have been postpon- organized under that Constitution, will not take effect | which got back in about three hours, having dispensed ed, without depriving North Carolina of her due representation in one of the Legislative bodies of the Con- the Confederate States. federacy? Not certainly until the meeting of the next General Assembly, in 1862. So, even for that purpose the Legislature would have to meet before its regular session of 1862.

Further, by a failure to meet this year, the district- if demanded must be submitted to the Senate. ing of the State would have to be neglected, and members could not be chosen to the Confederate House of the officers of this provisional Government to be neces-Representatives in accordance with law. That would sarily the officers of the permanent Government? or they could do all that Chase and the rest want done. be bad economy, we think.

And it will be remembered that the Convention mustered out or disbanded, or dismissed from the service surpass the creator. perfected by the first frost in October.

the treasury of an amount in small bills, non∈ of which l have yet been issued, while in the meantime the State | tion. We don't want these people to be considered as is flooded by similar issues from other States. The quartered upon the Coefederacy for life. Let us have Legislature also made provision for the payment of an interim, at least, so that some discrimination may There are companies that have been in the be made. service of the State for months, and are now in the service of the Confederacy in Virginia and have yet to see the first cent of pay. The authorities at Raleigh refer them to the Confederacy. The officers of the Con. extent. Nearly every paper we receive from either side federacy say that they have nothing to do with fulfilling of the Elizabeth River, narrates instances going to show the seperate contracts of North Carolina. Meanwhile this, and indeed we hear from private sources that nearly how fare the troops? We know of companies who all the staff and more than half of the workmen down served under the call of the Governor, affirmed by the there are of more than doubtful loyalty. The Portsaction of the Legislature, for months at the forts and mouth Transcript of the 10th says :- " A gentleman of elsewhere, and who are now in Virginia either as Vol- responsibility, assured us this morning that a naval offiunteer or State Troops, who are exactly in this posi- cer not long since declared 'That if the yankees should tion. These worthy citizens must no longer be bandled come here, I hope they will kill half the men in the Navy about on the circumlocution principle. The people de- Yard. For myself, I have no interest here, and would mand that this thing should be seen to, and no bungling leave by railroad.' Our informant says that the officer evasion will do. If Mr. Treasurer Courts cannot sign who uttered this sentiment is on duty here. What does treasury notes, let the Legislature provide an Assistant | Mr. Secretary Mallory think of this?" The same Tranor Assistants, as the Confederate Congress has done by law for its signing officer. If the paymaster cannot audit and attend to the claims of these suffering men, then let him too be enabled to have it spect to the good and true men of Norfolk and Portsdone. In fact, let the impediment or impediments mouth, and there are many such, it is evident that the be removed, wherever existing. In this matter the hangers on about the Navy Yard are and have been position of the officers is frequently even more em- Northern men, not merely in the accident of birth, but tions, at least. The former do not, their pay being in the men who have crowded to obtain all the situaour cotemporary of the Democrat, and indeed all our but surely they ought not to be quartered too hastily brought up short of the Falls of Niagara. other cotemporaries will admit that this is more impor- for life on the Southern people. tant than arranging and deciding upon the claims of professional office seekers and managing politicians.

But we question if we have gone through with half the urgent matters demanding the early attention of the noticed worthy of attention. Legislature. We honestly believe that there is as little disposition to act oppressively among the creditor por- ber of the Confederate Congress from Alabama, has Sundays past. Dr. Hague, and Dr. Pierce, and Dr. tion of the people of this State, as among those of any been arrested in New York, and will be held as a host- Ting, were all down upon the Sunday warriors. We other State, and that this indisposition to resort to summary measures is the rule and not the exception. Even man now in Richmond. admitting this however, it must be conceded that laws are made to restrain, not those who need no restraint, but to restrain those who do need to be restrained. We have talked with many gentlemen of observation, practically acquainted with the wants and wishes of the people in the different sections of this State, and they say that, unless something is done, there will be wide-spread loss, suffering, dissatisfaction and disaffection. Such a Stay Law as that of the session of May last is not looked for money without interest. All that the honest debtor requires or asks for, can be done without violating any

For ourselves in Wilmington, we have twice begged for some legislation adequate to meet the emergency of the occasion, and to guard ourselves and our interests against the constant going and coming of suspected persons, or, indeed, of any persons to and from the enemy's country; for such passage in itself, while open war is raging, and, by the laws of nations all trade and intercourse between belligerents is interdicted, is of itself suspicious. The Convention did nothing with this matter. They ignored it as they had done the Stay Law, which they said would not hold water, while they ad framed so as to stand. The Convention also passed sive ball is propelled from the Enfield rifle. over. because afraid to touch, the question of stopping · payment of the interest on the State debt held by the trehed to the fourth regiment (Colonel Sloan's)

gentlemen, for whom personally every feeling of kind- danger .- Daily Journal, 13th inst.

ness and respect is entertained, but the question is not | one of their personal relations, but is one affecting their official standing towards this Confederacy.

But we forbear. We might go on for a considerable space, showing cause why the Legislature ought to meet now, and no later, and we do trust that a majority of the members will recognise the responsibility of the position in which they are placed, and meet it promptly and at once, as becomes the law-makers for a free peo-

As for the Senators, we had almost forgotten them. We want to make ourselves partizans of no particular man or men-no followers and no subjects of mere political or military dictation .- Daily Journal, 14th.

WE TAKE IT FOR GRANTED, that the present govern ment of the Confederacy, in all its details and depart-Granted that, as the Democrat says, the election of ments, is merely temporary and provisional. The perbefore next Fe' ruary, although already approved by all with baggage and other encumbrances on its return.

One provision of the Confederate Constitution has reference to the tenure of office, namely, making all minor offices virtually for life, or during good behaviour, since removals must be made for cause and such cause

Now, what we wish to know is this, namely: Are are they not necessarily provisional like those who appointed them? Decidedly the latter. In fact it free the slaves, cut off the cotton and destroy all indus passed an ordinance for the transfer of the naval and seems to us that no official tenure beld under the apmilitary establishments of the State to the Confederacy pointment of a member or department of the present to go into effect before the twentieth of August, at which provisional government can have a longer duration than time all volunteer companies and regiments were to be that of the appointing power. The creature cannot

of the State; the Legislature to meet on the fifteenth | We do not call attention to this matter because of being empowered, however, to take such action in any ungratified thirst for office on our part, or on the reference to this matter as might seem to be required. part of any of our friends. Personally, we have not Any such action cannot be postponed, not even for the even thought of office. Neither do we wish to make sake of economy. The margin of time allowed is very any particular objections against those who have sought small under any circumstances. If anything is to be and obtained such things-not in a general way. For done in this matter it must be done at once, and we what the State Journal calls the "profession." we have think something should be done. The time is rapidly not the very highest respect, it is true, but a man may approaching when climate will no longer interpose its hold office and be a good clever man after all, in spite terrors for our protection. The States or districts of of it. Our main suggestion, however is this :- Natucountry in the Southern Atlantic or the Gulf, that rally in getting up a new Government there must be a would be safe must be prepared, while sustaining the good deal of the machinery to be organized and provided Confederate Government, also to co-operate with it .- | in each department and bureau, and thus a mere routine The attention of the government at Richmond must knowledge becomes valuable and almost indispensable. necessarily be taken up mainly with the great strategic This knowledge existed mainly among those who had lines, and be unable to provide for those minor points, held the same positions under the Government at Washwhich, although not materially affecting the results of the ington, and thus, almost as a matter of immediate neceswar, might yet be the scenes of untold misery, outrage sity, a number of Washington clerical backs and an and loss. To guard such points, especially against sud- amount of Washington back stair influences have found den attack, there must be an efficient local force kept their way to Richmond, even more than they did to organized, though not necessarily in the field, and the Montgomery, because now they cannot longer get State must, as far as her means will admit, co-operate employment at Washington, and because further, they with her citizens in this good work. This, South Carc- are now more willing to condescend to extend "recoglina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana have nition" to the Confederate Government by giving it been attending to, and are still attending to. We need the advantage of their sublime services. Now in these not say that the middle or latter half of August is none people, as a general thing, we have little confidence. too early to commence arrangements which ought to be They go after the flesh-pots. They are too familiar with the corruptions of Washington official life to be The Legislature in May last authorized the issue by altogether free from taint; and besides, their fidelity is

Again, about the different Navy Yards, especially Nor folk and Portsmouth, circumstances may compel the employment of men who cannot be trusted to any great script tells about the arrest of a man named Purdy, a gun-carriage maker, for using language of the most treasonable and incendiary character. Now, with all rebarresing than that of the men. The latter do get ra- in all their feelings and associations—that such are lieu of all allowances, so that, getting no pay they have tions and appointments under that department had to work for nothing and find themselves. We are of the Confederate government, and that perspeaking now of what we do know, and we think that haps necessity compelled the authorities to take them,

> By the staff we mean the master-workmen-the bosses We make these suggestions for what they may be worth. We believe them to be correct, and the matter therein

> It is said that a Mr. B. H. Smith, said to be a mem-

WALTER NORRIS, son of the late ex-Senator Norris of New Hampshire, was killed at Bull Run fighting or the side of the South. He was a member of the Beauregard Rifles.

Col. Cameron, for the recovery of whose remain Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, is making so many or desired even by debtors, nor ought any stay law to crooked exertions, used to reside in Portsmouth, Va .be passed that would deprive the creditor of the existing | The Daily Transcript says " The deceased will be resecurity for his claim, or require him to lie out of his membered by our people as a brother of Simon, Lincoln's Secretary of War, and for a number of years resident of Portsmouth, in connection with operating the Gosport obligation. At least we think so, and we know that Iron Works." He went to the wars however, in the treasury of Chase, Cameron, Lincoln, Scott & Compaour opinion is shared by good practical lawyers with service of the identical party we have heard him so

> THERE APPEARS to be little reason to question the fact of a good chunck of a fight having taken place on the first instant, some little distance above Georgetown Brick." Raymond being the original of Jefferson Brick in one of Dickens' books. on the Potomac. That much seems to be confirmed.

IF THE Charlotte Bulletin does not like the free ex material to us.

WE SAW YESTERDAY some articles going to exhibit mitted that some stay law was necessary, and could be pretty clearly the force with which the conical, expan-

The ball in question hit a member of the Rifles.

South Carolina volunteers, passing through the in those sweet tones so characteristic of his The question of an embargo is one that will fairly fleshy, or rather the muscular part of his left arm, come before the Legislature, as well as the Confederate above the elbow. It then cut in two a strong steel Congress, as also the matter of transfers of vessels and watch chain, passed through and through a New Teschanges of their nationality made in the ports of the Contament, broke a tooth brush, doubled up a pencil case, federacy by the agents of foreign governments who are and, glancing slightly from its original course, entered a simply accredited to Lincoln's government while their little below the left nipple, but owing to the deflection governments refuse to recognise the authority of occassioned by its glancing from the pencil case, it did that upon whose soil their agents exercise consular not penetrate the cavity of the chest, but seems to have THE NORTHERN PAPERS talk of drafting to fill up the powers. There ought to be some proper understanding about these things. The majority of the gentlemen exercising these functions, are, no doubt, clever, worthy are happy to say, is recovering, and in fact is out of draft men, but they will acree get in army of

RECOGNITION.—It is evidently with the greatest dif. Movements and Location tal and repelling eggression, was also found to fail of and he must "cave" the next time. its effect, since everybody knew it to be false and hypo- The Confederates are advancing from Southwestern critical. Then come the demand for four hundred thou- Missouri, from Western Missouri, and from South Eastthis rebellion at a blow, and the Northern people which is on the Missouri River, not very far from the thought there might be something in that, and they watched with patient but excited interest the pompou ly paraded advance of the "Grand Army," which took three days to go from Alexandria to Bull's Run, but

The New York Herald and other papers talk now about " the second uprising of the North." That is all stuff. There is no such second uprising, nor is there likely to be. The people of the North, the rabid Abolitionists and such like excepted, are no cowards, nor are they fools. They find that they have been deceived They see that they are called upon to give their blood and treasure, and for what? Why just nothing. I If they could ruin the South-subjugate it, prostrate it try, they know that in doing so, they would only be digging their own graves. Almost the only hope of Lincoln's getting an army together is founded upon the West and Northwest, and upon some of the foreign elements in the Atlantic cities.

The unsuccessful revolutions of 1848 threw upon our shores a class of emigration from continental Europe, dangerous in the extreme. Some brave soldiers and patriots there were, but the Red Republicans of Germany, represented by infamous infidels like Carl Schurz, or of Italy, under the influence of Mazzini, or of France under whatever leaders, could be but dangerous. With such men as these the staid, sober, industrious and worthy German farmers of the Northwest might rea sonably be supposed to have had little affinity, and yet strangely enough, too, many of them did yield to the current, and were carried away by artful sophistries of designing men, who appealed to them in the name of liberty, and worked upon their recollections of the

It is upon the professional soldiers and "philos phers," God save the mark! and upon their dupes, to gether with the floating, hand to mouth population o the cities, whether of native or foreign birth, that the chiefs of the Northern army must chiefly depend to recruit their ranks, and these resources must soon fail, if the source of payment fail, for none of these can move without pay. The professional soldiers and philosophers go for pay. The rank and file cannot go without it.

The recognition of the Southern States by European nations would still farther open the eves of the monied classes at the North-the reflecting men of all classes. It would render it impossible for the Lincoln governenforce a peaceful policy, from the impossibility of carrying on any other. A prompt recognition by England and France would render futile Mr. Auguste Belmont's mission to Europe to borrow one hundred millions for Lincoln. He could not get it. Manassas has done much. Another decided victory will do more .-We say decided - not decisive-for it is next to impossi ble to make any action in the field decisive without a large force of cavalry.

The news of the battle of Manassas left in the Cunard Steamship from Boston, on Wednesday afternoon the 24th of July, and probably reached Liverpool in about 11 days, or say on the 5th or 6th instant. We may look to hear of the effect produced by the news somewhere about the close of next week. We hardly think that the tone of the European mails will be ex hilerating to either Scott or Lincoln.

How THEY DO TALK .- The New York Herald waxes richer day by day. So do the other "Metropolitan' organs. The Herald of the 30th of July, had worked up Beauregard's force at Manassass te " over one hundred thousand strong, admirably posted behind numerous batteries of powerful rifled artillery." It also says that besides this force of over one hundred thousand men at Manassas, there were, "additional rebel forces, amounting to eighty thousand men between Washington and Richmond." What a pity Beauregard did not know that! What an awful pity that the rolls of the war department did not show it. If they had shown it, then good bye, Scott, Lincoln & Co. They would not have stopped in Washington city a day, nor probably

It seems that the reverend and holy men, who from the "Evangelical" pulpits of New York, have desecrated every Sunday for months past by preaching war, are busy in denouncing from the same pulpits those whe, on Sunday, July 21st, tried to act out the lessons which these pulpit politicians had been teaching for so many age for the safe return of Mr. Ely, the Federal congress- think these Sunday preachers of war are far worse than those they denounce, and much more apt to receive Of course this Alabams Smith is not the North Car- their reward in a warm corner of a place that shall be olina Smith. But what was he doing in New York? nameless. We trust they may fulfil their " manifest destiny."

The recruiting at the North goes on slowly. The Herald is urging the offer of a large bounty, in order to induce the three months volunteers to re-enlist, and is cursing certain politicians, whom it accuses of persuading them not to re-enlist. Wall street, too, comes in for its share of objurgation. The bankers are stigmatized for "Want of Backbone," because they feel that the Manassas fight has decidedly altered the position of affairs, and because, seeing this, they yield to the logic of events, and would rather see peace than war, and are backward in showering their money into the too old a diplomatist to commit himself prematurely. ny, to be recklessly and hopelessly squandered to attain roundly condemn as workers of treason, and was "en- an object which common sense shows to be unattainable. There are of cours the usual speers, we cannot say "hits" at "Massa Greely" and "Hop. Jefferson

THE REASON for the Federalist troops burning Hampton was that they were scared. Somebody told them it is currently reported on the street North-Carolina recently visited C pression of our opinions, or the mode in which that ex- the evening before that Magrader was coming down pression is made, it can let it alone. It is perfectly im- like a wolf on the fold of the pet lambs. They had a battery to defend the bridge at the creek, but they soon got too nervous to stand at their guns, so they burned the bridge, burned the town, burned their fingers and ran like all christendom was after them. They never rested to take breath until they got under the guns of Fortress Monroe, and B. F. Butler had shed the light of his beautiful and benign countens manner had requested to know "What the h-Il was fall

When they came to find out, the report about Go Magruder was all ponsense. Nobody had been there but their own evil consciences; but for all, they made a bully run of it, if not quite a bull's run.

by such means.

ficulty that the blood and thunder politicians of the telegraph is that Zeigle and Lyon had a fight, and that North can keep their people up to the scratch as against the South. The whole population of that section appears to have gone almost crazy after the capture of The ninth will "fotch" him, if, like a cat, he has nine Fort Sumter, - and great stress was laid upon the in- lives, or as they used feloniously to say in the dark age sult to the flag, and so forth. Well, that kept up pret- of the members of a worthy and useful craft, that there ty well and for a tolerably long while, but at last it be was always nine of them rolled up together. We think gan to flag. The cry made about protecting the capi- Lyon is bad off. Eight of his lives have been taken

sand men and four hundred millions of money to crush ern Missouri. The Federalists have left Lexington Western border. McCulloch is advancing from the Southwest through Springfield, and Confederate troops are at New Madrid, which is in the Southeast part of the State, on the Mississippi River where Tennessee and Kentucky both corner. They are also at Cape Girardeau, which is on the Mississippi forty-five miles above Cairo.

> ON YESTERDAY EVENING, about 7 o'clock, a difficulty occurred opposite the Farmers' House, on North Water street, between several persons, during which a pistol was fired three times, and a gun twice. A warrant was procured, and Sheriff Vann arrested Wm. J. Burnett, Richard Bectol and James F. Buler, when a prelimina ry examination was had before James Alderman, Esq. who placed them under \$100 bail each for their appear ance at a further trial.

> This morning a special Court, composed of P. W Fanning, A. H. Van Bokkelen and James Alderman Esgrs., was held, when Messrs. Burnett, Bectol and Buler appeared for trial. Several witnesses were examined, all of whom gave in about the same testimony.

John Shannon testified in substance, that he was walking past Burnett and Bectol, when they accosted him, and some words passed between them; that he kept on and when 8 or 10 paces from them retreating, Burnett fired at him twice but missed him, Bectol urging him to fire. After being fired at twice, some person near him fired a gun at Burnett which struck B. in the leg, but he did not see who it was.

A. Norcum states that when he saw them Burnett and Bectol were abusing Shannon, and daring him to stand—the latter urging the former to give him the pistol: that Shannon stopped and Burnett shot twice at him, but did not hit him. Shannon then retreated, and a gun was fired, but he could not recognise the party firing as he had his back towards him. That after the shooting Buler had the gun in his hand.

The above is about the substance of the testimony given by the different witnesses. After a full hearing the Court required bonds of \$200 each for Burnett and Bectol, and \$100 for Buler, for their appearance at September Court.

F. D. Poisson, Esq., appeared for the State, Julius W. Wright, Esq., for Mr. Buler, and Thos. W. Brown, Jr., Esq., for Messrs. Burnett and Bectol.

Two or three parties were struck by the shot. Burnett received the most damage, but he is not seriously hurt .- Daily Journal, 14th inst.

PRINCE NAPOLEON has not gone to Richmond, having returned to Washington from Manassas.

The Richmond Dispatch says that the Confederate Congress has resolved to adjourn on the 19th of August, being Monday next, and to re-assemble on the third Monday in November.

There are eleven States in the Confederacy. Of the aggregate white population of these States, North Carolina contains say one-ninth, therefore her quota, in case an army of 400,000 men is called into the field, will be about forty-five thousand. Some counties have already got up companies almost without end, while on the other hand some other counties have hardly made a beginning. With two or three companies more, which are now rapidly being got up New Hanover will have put under arms a force equivalent to two regiments, and it is to be regretted that the idea of having them so arranged was not earlier taken up. I would have been a feather in the cap of the old county, which we think she has well of the State.

The Tampa (Fla..) Peninsular, of the 3d instant, say that it has received information through Messrs. D. Archer and H. McLeod, who arrived there that week, to the effect that the Confederate steamer Sumter had annk the Federal war steamers Crusader, Mohawk

were concentrated at Manassas on the 21st, being withdrawn for that purpose from Nortolk, Yorktown and from the reserve force at Richmond.

This is, of course stuff. If it had been true, what a chance for the vast Federal forces at Fortress Monroe and Newport News to make themselves felt against points so weakly defended as they say Norfolk and Yorktown must have been after the withdrawal of the largest portion of the regiments stationed there.

A RICHMOND PAPER, the Enquirer, we think, reports that Prince Napoleon last week visited Manassas and was shown over the battle-field by one of General Beauregard's aids. He dined or was to have dined with General Beauregard and remained over night at head

This, if true, seems to indicate something. But perhaps we shall know more after a while. The Prince is WILMINGTON JOURNAL .- Missed four days in success sion—re-appeared twice—missed again twice.—This is a great privation, which we can't well submit to with-

out grumbling .- Raleigh State Journal 10th inst. Can't help it. It has not been our fault in a single instance. Wish you would grumble long enough and loud enough to find whose fault it is. We have given it

(not forbidding per,) that if the President desired to excite and madden the whole North to a war of extermination against slavery, and in favor of the absolute plunder and conquest of the South, he had only to resolve that Major Anderson and his garrison at Fort Sumter should perish, as it appears was well known would have to be the case. Major Anderson and his men were to be used as fuel, to be thrown in to kindle the flames of fanaticism, and to force the Northern people into a united war, which would give the abelition leaders absolute control over the Government and country. What must be the feelings of the civil zed world, when it is known that the President of the United States and his Cabinet did so act, and with a view expressly to carry out this policy of exciting the whole Northern mind? Major Anderson had officially informed the former Administration that be could hold Fert Sumter; and, of course, Major Anderson had officially informed the former Administration that he could hold Fert Sumter; and, of course, if the object of that Administration was to betray the Government into the hands of the Secessionists as is charged in the article, then Major Anderson must have been a party to the treason; and if he informed he new President, on the fourth of Warch, as is said to be the case, that he could not hold the Fort, then he acted out his part fully in aiding to place Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet exactly where they were, and to compet them to evacuate the fortress, or to page were, and to compel them to evacuate the fortress, or to use the garrison as victims, to be slaughtered on the unboly al-tar of blind fanaticism, and mad ambition.

I know the fact from Mr. Lincoln's most intimate friend

and accredited agent. Mr. Lamon, that the President of the United States professed a desire to evacuate Fort Sumter, and he (Mr. Lamon) actually wrote me, after his return to Washington, that he would be back in a few days to aid in that purpose. Major Anderson was induced to expect the same thing, as his notes to me prove. I know the fact that Mr. Fox, of the U. S. Navy, after obtaining ermission from me, upon the express guarantee of a for ner gallant associate in the navy, to visit vajor Anderson "for pacific purposes" planned the pretended attempt to relieve and reinforce the garrison by a fleet, and that Major Anderson protested against it. I now believe that it was all a scheme, and that Fox's disgraceful expedition was all a scheme, and that Fox's disgraceful expedition was gotten up, in concert with Mr. Lincoln, merely to delude the Northern public into the belief that they intended to sustain and protect Major Anderson, when, in fact, according to the article now published for the first time, they decided to do no such thing, and acted with the deliberate intention to let the partison perish that they might be they may be the partison perish that they might be the partison perish that they might be they min intention to let the garrison perish, that they might thereby excite the North and rouse them to unite in this unholy and unnatural war, by which the desperate and profligate leaders of an infuriated and lawless party might gratify their vengeance and lust of power over the ruins of their country, and amid the blind passions of a maddened people.

The document now published, and the peculiar circumtances, show the basest and mo tinfamous motives that have ever ectuated the rulers of any people, except, perhaps, in the days of the French revolution, when history ows that wholesale murder was often planned by insur rectionists in l'aris, under t'e deliberate guidance of ma d murder, in order to exterminate one party and ride

into power themselves.

A moment's review of the line of argument pursued in the article, wi'l show that the policy finally adopted in regard to Fort Sumter was intended and desired by Mr. Linoln and his advisers to lead to a war, not to be regulated by the rules and usages among civilized and enlightened people, but to one of rapine, murder, and utter extermina-tion of the people against whom it was intended to be waged, founded upon no principle of right, seeking not to re establish any disputed authority, or accomplish any other object than to gratify a lust for power and revenge.

For the purpose of directly proving the motives and im-pulses of the United States Government in the inauguration of this war, it is also necessary to make several extracts from the article in question, as they will serve also to direct the special attention of the public to those portions which most vividly prove the unhallowed purposes of President Lincoln and his advisers.

One of the chief ends of the article seems to have been

the proof of treason on the part of President Buchanan, and through all of it runs the oft-repeated "alternative" left them by him, of "permitting Major Anderson and his command to starve within fifteen days, or of ignominions'y abandoning it to a nest of traitors," &c. This "alternative" is dwelt upon as if to direct special attention to it; final policy. It is argued, and very elaborately, too, that the purpose of President Lincoln was to "preserve peace" —not to "make war"—"to protect the sacred Constitutution" confided to his keeping—and to gain over, by his avowedly peaceful objects, those who had defied that "Constitution" and broken its laws. It is asserted that President Lincoln could not suppress the "tears" of an guish which his signing the order for the evacuation of Fort this which his signing the order for the evacuation of Fort ounter called forth; and it is said, too, that he desired to discharge his duty to humanity;" and yet he has chosen o "discharge" that "duty" in the singular way of re solving on a policy which, in his own words, he knew would "raise throughout the mighty North a feeling of indigna-tion, which in ninety days would have emancipated every slave on the continent, and driven their masters into the

sea.''
The sacrifice was made; Anderson and his command were forced to become liable as victims to fanaticism; Fort Sum ter was wrapt in flames; and yet, forsooth they tell us the the only has who could have prevented the was "resolved to discharge his duty to humanity," and that his purpose was "peace"—his avers!on "war." His "purpose" was changed, and he resolved to bring on this unhallowed war. It is a Government actuated with these feelings that we are to defend ourselves against; it is this kind of war, then, that the people of the South are to meet; and under these circumstances it becomes my duty to publish the article in earned the right to wear, and it would also have excited a spirit of emulation among the other counties are States, and for the cool and unbiased contemplation of

A war thus inaugu ated—from such motives and under such circumstances—surely can never meet with the favor of Heaven. A people educated and trained up to constitu-tional liberty can never, or any length of time, sustain such

sunk the Federal war steamers Crusader, Mohawk and Wyandotte, and that among the prisoners taken is the infamous Captain Craven, of the Crusader.—
The Lincolnites on the Gulf are unhappy.

Among the list of Southern men who are prisoners at Washington City, we see the name of but one North Carolina—W. Barrow, of the sixth North Carolina Regiment, (Fisher's.)

The Boston Courier, a leading and able publication, makes an appeal for extraordinary aid to save it from going under.

The New York papers now say that nearly all the Confederate troops in Virginia, East of the mountains were concentrated at Manassas on the 21st, being with-live wielded to the defiance and nor and the vince of even this prover is illustrated. The law, or rather the demands of institute in the provent is illustrated. The law, or rather the demands of our nationality in the eyes of Europe, all demand that we should retain possession of Fort Sumter at any and every sacrifice; and no man in this nation is more deeply impress-sed with the paramount importance of so doing than is Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States. He feels and recognizes his duty in the premises; but the Law of necessity steps in, puts at defiance his wishes and his duty, and sternly forbids his attempting to hold or relieve the noble Fortress so promptly snatched from the hands of the Rebels and Traitors of Charleston by the timely action of Major Anderson. Buchanan and his traitor Cabinet had deliberately planned the robbing of our arsenals under the superintendence of, and with the connivance of the miserable fellow John B. Floyd, whose portrait now hangs so conspicuously in the Rogue's Gal Gillery of cur city police; and we all know that when Major Anderson took possession of Fort Sumter. Floyd demands actually the demand and this indicated with the server of the Rebels, and Buchanan actually relieded to the demands and individuals when the force of even this prover is illustrated. The law, or rather the demands of the prover is illustrated. The law, or ra person it ne ventured upon any such act of treathery. He yielded to a stern necessity; but in yielding he determined to accomplish by management and fluerse what he had not the courage to do openly. He accordingly refused to pormit the Fort to be reinforced as it could have been in those

mit the Fort to be reinforced as it could have been in those days, with the necessary men and stores to enable it to hold out for a year at least against any force which could be brought against it; and it was not until Morris Island had been fortified, that he sanctioned the abortive attempt to succor made by the Star of the West, and even countermanded that order before it was carried into effect.

From Christmas until the fourth of March, the traitors and rebels of Charleston and the Cotton States received every countenance and support from Mr. Buchanan which could be afforded them; and when he retired from office on the 4th inst., he gloated over the conviction that he had fostered rebellion and treason until they had become so rampant that they were beyond the control of his successor. And the one great source of his glorification was, that Fort Sumter was without provisions, and that, of necessity, the garrison must surrender from starvation before it would be in the power of the Republican Administration to relieve and reinforce it.

of it, and weep tears of blood over the humiliation that brought upon the country by the traitor President who has just retired to Wheatland to gloat over his consummated treason. And we are assured, too, and do not doubt the truth of the assurance, that when Abraham Lincoln was compelled to yield his refuctant consent to this most humiliating concession to successful treason, he did not attempt to suppress the sorrow and tears which it called forth. But he had no alternative. "Necessity knows no law;" and to save the lives of the gallant men who have so long held fort Bunter against an overwhelming force of heartless traiton

save the lives of the gallant men who have so long held fort Sumter against an overwhelming force of heartless traitors and wicked and upprincipled rebels, whose treason has been atceped in fraud and theft, vulgarly known as "Southern chivalry," the President of the United States in the discharge of a duty to humanity, has signed the order for the evacuation of Sumter.

Had war, not peace. been his object—had he desired to raise throughout the mighty North's feeling of indignation, which in minety days would have emancipated every slave on the continent and driven their masters into the sea, if needs be—he had only to have said: "Let the garrison of Fort Sumter do their duty and perish beneath its walls, and on the heads of the traitors and rebels of the slavery propagandists be the consequences." Such a decision would have carried joy to the bosoms of Phillips and Garrison and their faratical associates, who so justly consider abolition is mand disunion symonymous; but it would have have carried joy to the bosoms of Phillips and Garrison and their faratical associates, who so justly consider abolitionism and disunion synonymous; but it would have brought upon the country such scenes of horror as the mind shrinks from contemplating. Verily, the blood of the mairtry would have been the seed of "negro emancipation." For every patriot soldier thus sacrificed to the revival of the African slave trade and the establishment of a hideous slave ocracy at the South, ten thousand negro slaves would have been emancipated, and as many of their masters been driven into the ocean to expiate their crimes on earth.

But Mr. Lincoln desired to rouse no such feeling of revenge among the people of the Free States. He knew—no man knew better—that he had but to hold on to Fort Sumter agreeably to the plainly expressed will of the people and leave its gallant garrison to the fate prepared for them by rebels and traitors, to insure an uprising which would at once have wiped out slavery from the face of the country; and with it all engaged in this atrocions rebellion against the Government. But his purpose is Pace.

ocuntry; and with it all engaged in this atrocious rebellion against the Government. But his purpose is Peace, not War. His object is to restore, to rebuild and to preserve the Government, and the Constitution which enacted it; and his great aim is, while maintaining the Constitution and enforcing the laws, to bring beach it; and his great aim is, while maintaining the Constitution and enforcing the laws, to bring back good men to their allegiance, and leave the thieves and rogues, and braggarts who compose the great mass of the rebels, under the cognomen of "Southern Chivairy," to the uninterrupted enjoyment of their own precious so ciety and the reflections which time must awake even in them. He is mindful of his oath "registered in Heaven, to preserve the Constitution and enforce the laws; and h feels that his mission is to reclaim and not extinguish; o most assuredly he could have left Fort Sumter to its fate and that fate would have been speedy, catalil, and absolute annihilation to the traitors now in rebellion against the Government, and to the very existence of the institution of slavery on the American continent. But he has been faithful to his oath of cffice and to the Constitution; and by yielding to the necessity of the case and listening to the cry of humanity, slavery has had accorded to it its las victory over freedom and the Constitution of the Unite

The deed has been accomplished; the sacrifice has been The deed has been accomplished; the sacrifice has been made; traitors and rebels are again triumphant; and the Stars and Stripes are again to be dishonored in the sight of the nation and of astonished Europe. The flag of the Union is to be pulled down, and the bloody banner of pirates, free booters, rebels, and traitors, is to be run up to wave triumphantly over Sumter, and be saluted from hundreds of guns in the rebel camp amid the cheers of thousands whose same least gaseonade and braggadoeio vauntings have love. senseless gasconade and braggadocio vauntings have long since disgusted brave men and honest citizeus. And yet, we approve the act. A traitor President rendered it a necessity, and humanity demanded that Abraham Lincoln should sacrifice all personal feelings, and gracefully yield to the necessity and the deliberately planned treason upon which necessity and the deliberately planned treason upon which it is based. His countrymen will sustain him in this discharge of an humiliating but an imperative duty; but with him they feel that the account is now closed with treason.

There is nothing now to yield to traitors—nothing more to sacrifice in order to give to slavery and the slave trade the odor of nationality. In future, the President of the United States has only laws to enforce and a Constitution to suself, if he dare to shrink from the performance of his whole duty.

> From the Charleston Courier The Foreign Consula

How long are we to submit to the cautious policy of the European Powers? How long are our Commissioners to remain at the Courts of England and France as "distinguished citizens" of the States from which they hail? How long are the officials of the British. French and other European Governments, accredited to the Government of the United States, that were, and who hold the exequature of the Lincoln Administration to be suffered to remain amongst us, the representatives of their Governments, executing all the duties of their various offices? We have British, French and Spanish, as well as other European Consuls amongst us, fulfilling their various missions and attending to the interests of the countries they represent, without let or hindrance; vet our Commissioners, clothed with the authority of a free and independent people to treat with their Gorernments, are told, in unmistakable language, that they cannot recognize their authority—that we are not yet an independent nation-that they must "tarry at Jericho until their beards are grown."-Why, when our Commissioners were refused to be heard, as the representatives of a nation, were they not recalled, and the representatives here of those foreign nations given to understand that the several Ordinances of Secession, passed by the Southern independent States, deprived their respective exequaturs of vitality, and the execution of their offices within the seceded territory became impossible? Why were they not told as "distinguished subjects" of those foreign powers, resident among us, that they would be permitted to remain; but recognized as the representatives of foreign powers they would not be? To say the least, it appears to us inconsistent in us to allow our representatives to be denied their true positions at those foreign Courts, and vet suffer those powers to retain amongst us their agents accredited to a Government which has ceased to exist. It is time that this matter should be attended to It is time that those foreign powers should know that their Consuls to the United States must go to the United States, if they can find such a place, and that they can no longer exercise the functions of their offices within he territory of the Confederate States. We are, surely, not afraid, nor in anywise chary on the score of compli cating the difficulties of the LINCOLN Government. have no officials, at this time, holding office under the Lincoln Government. The Postmasters, Collectors and others having long since resigned, in fact they would not be allowed to hold office under the Abolition Administration, but yet we do suffer those foreign officials toexercise the duties of their offices in our midst. It is true hat our Commissioners have experienced civility at those foreign Courts as "distinguished citizens," but for that we, as a nation, have not to make any demonstration of gratitude. That is a private debt with which we have nothing to do. As our representatives they have not been received—that fact we all know, and they should not have remained an hour after they had learn ed the positions they occupied. It may be that they construed some nods and winks which they received an inderstood them to mean that they should not leave yet awhile, nor return to the Government that sent them. Let us, at once, instruct our Commissioners to com home—let us say to the foreign Consuls now remaining mongst us, that, as private citizens or " distinguish subjects." of foreign powers, they are entitled to all the civility and polite attention that gentlemen are entitled to all the civility and polite attention that gentlemen are entitled to all the civility and polite attention that gentlemen are entitled to all the civility and polite attention that gentlemen are entitled to all the civility and polite attention that gentlemen are entitled to all the civility and polite attention that gentlemen are entitled to all the civility and polite attention that gentlemen are entitled to all the civility and polite attention that gentlemen are entitled to all the civility and polite attention that gentlemen are entitled to all the civility and polite attention that gentlemen are entitled to all the civility and polite attention that gentlemen are entitled to all the civility and polite attention that gentlemen are entitled to all the civility and polite attention that gentlemen are entitled to all the civility and polite attention that gentlemen are entitled to all the civility and polite attention that gentlemen are entitled to all the civilities are entitled to all the civilit titled to receive as long as they choose to remain amongst us, but that on the 20th day of last December

ANECDOTE OF MAJOR WILSON.—The Richmond corresondent of the Columbus (Ga.) Times, writes:

I saw Bill Wilson, of Atlanta, who was wounded at Marana in the heal. He asses in the heel. He gave us some amusing things of the says the cars would come along to the campa of the wounded of our men and take them in.

One train in which he was to go, contained a number of padears a prisoners.

their functions ceased as representatives of their respective Covernments.

tive Governments.

An old negro who cooked, and was as black as the ace pades, and had one knee bent away out and another belonders, and had one knee bent away out and another belonders, and had one knee bent away out and another belonders. pades, and had one knee bent away out and another in after it stepped up to the prisoners, and, turning his eye up at them said:

"Good morain' bosses? Travelling? Gwine to Virginia.

"Good morain' bosses? Travelling? Gwine to Virginia Springs to spend the summer? Seem to have mighty little baggage. Fine braceets you got on! What dey cost you in de Norf? Bring any along to sell? Better stop at Rich mond to see mass Jeff! He'll take you in! Better spend de summer with him. You'll like him! We do."
He annoyed them, they say, until they cursed him, and told him they would mark him.

"Yes," says he, drawing his hand around his neck, "Davis will mark you this way. Well, good day, bosses, ain't got time to talk to you now. will come down to your hanging. I hope it won't be rainin', so you'll have a good crowd."

TENNESEE ELECTION.-The Nashville Union has rece ed returns from eighteen counties in East Tennesse, twenty-seven in Middle Tennessee, and fifteen in West Tennessee, nearly all complate, and a number of military camps which foot up a majority of 57,607 for the Permanent Constitution, and 30,035 for Governor Harris over his competion, Colonel Polk.

The New Orleans Crescent says there is no truth in the story set affect that fifty thousand stand of arms had been received in that city from Europe.

History has no record of the fact that a soldier ed in battle with a printer's receipt or his paper

RICHMOND, Va., Aug, 12th, 1861-P. M. Ris generally admitted here that the Confederate forces med Hampton. Rall Road Collision.

was reported here this morning that the train to Mal was last night collided, and that about twenty of General fall's command were killed and wounded. No particu-

s have yet been received. [SECOND DISPATCH.] RICAMOND, VA., Aug. 12-9 o'clock, P. M. the accident occurred on Sunday night, near 10 o'clock. seventeen miles from Richmond, on the Manassas from a land slide, occasioned by heavy rains. Eight with soldiers, were smashed and shivered to pieces.— Companies from Louisville, Kentucky, were the prin

al sufferers. AVIS GUARDS .- John Larkins, killed. The wounded are llows: W. F. Donaldson, head and left arm, and left broken; S. M. Templeton, shoulder and breast; Rich-Long, back, arm and ankle; J. W. Porter, strained T. M. Hansell, breast and back; Sergt. C. White has seak internally; John Tobin, bayonet wound by Henry allough, in head, thigh and knee; G. W. Smith, both W. Little, arm; P. H. Walker, slightly on hip and

PANGERS.-None killed. Wounded: John Colehead, back and hip; Richard Overton, shoulder and G. H. Hoffer, back, arm and shoulder; John Hemknee; M. L. Gist, hip; T. B. Monks, collar bone ten and other bruises; J. J. C. Swin, face; Lieut. Gil-, bruises internally; George Holebrook, back; McMaarm sprained; S. A. Atchison, hip and bruises. Many ers were very slightly bruised. Nothing has been made public of the doings in Congress

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 12, 1861. Saturday, 3d inst., the blockading schr. Dart exchanfive or six shots with the batteries on Galveston Island, ing no damage on either side. On the following Monday on, the steamer South Carolina left her usual station moved almost to within rifle shot of the batteries. hich opened fire, and the steamer answered. The South ding threw shells over the city, which exploded in the doing no material injury. One shell exploded among a ther of lookers on near the batteries, killing one and anding two or three persons.

some twelve or fourteen shots were exchanged, when the amer withdrew. It is believed that the South Carolina struck on the side, and the pivot gun capsized. reat indignation is expressed at this outrageous attempt

hombard the city without notice. From the North and Northwest, via Mobile.

Received in Wilmington, 1:15 P. M. SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 8th, 1861. here is much alarm felt here in consequence of the re s that the Southerners are flanking the city. he stores are all closed, and the citizens are gathering valuables.

The State Bank has placed the'r specie in charge of Gen.

Potosi, Ma Aug. 8th, 1861.

Eleven hundred Southerners are thirty miles below here. ST. Louis, Aug. 11th, 1861. is reliably stated that Jeff Thompson is hovering in the ediate vicinity of Cape Girardeau.

New York, Aug. 11th, 1861. Schr. Mary Alice, recaptured from the Dixie's prize w, has arrived here. the Brig Laura brings dates from San Domingo to the

ult. The war between Hayti and Spain had ended, ifficulties having been adjusted by the Spanish decree lishing slavery forever. he New York World says that the market people from inia are forbidden to enter the City (Washington?)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11th, 1861. ince Napoleon has departed for New York. thn Bigelow, of Portland, Me., has been appointed Con-

to Paris. Gen. Wool has certainly been ordered to the command of ress Monroe

ces, and he has been made a Major General.

The Steamship Quaker City has brought in the George H. er, with the crew in irons. She was captured off Cape atteras by the privateer York, and four Confederates ced on board.

The York was afterwards chased by a gun boat, and ched and burned, the crew escaping.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 12th, 1861. he following are derived from a reliable source :- The sed to seceded States, but returned to dead letter office. are opened as fast as received, and generally returned e writers. Foreign letters will be delivered on the preation of an order from the parties to whom addressed. Kentucky Congressman, in the confidence of Secretary only articles universally acknowledged as contraband war will be blockaded. This will allow bagging, rope, rics, provisions and small stores to pass.

The exemption of drugs is heavily urged and suggested. ade must precede any loan. This was a maxim with

RICHMOND, Aug. 13th, 1861-P. M.

vice Mr. Clitherall resigned. large number of Commanders, Lieutenants, and Surons in the Navy have been confirmed.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 13th, 1861. The Democrat office was gutted to-day during an alarm

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 13th, 1861.

lead, when Zeigle shot Lyon dead. Sunday morning. lyon was probably at Springfield on the 8th inst.

leigle's regiment at Lexington is coming home, leaving at city defenceless. The Secessionists have three guns, which will expedit

em as desired. The river Dutch are becoming weary of bush-whacking. accessions to the Home Guard are reported within the at few days. The Missouri war is confined to the Abolion invaders and Missourians.

MOBILE, Aug. 13th, 1861. Gen. McDowell's official report says that notwithstanding. herculean efforts of the Quartermaster General the ammition, and subsistence, and horses for the artillery waga did not arrive within a week of the appointed time.-Inday's attack should have been made on Saturday. He delay longer, as the best portion of the troops were three nonthers, whose time about expired on the eve of the bat-The fourth Pennsylvania regiment and a battery of small voice" of reason can hush the storm of passion, or New York artillery, whose time were up, insisted on their lischarge. I wrote urging their stay, and Secretary Came-

Full Particulars of the Burning of Hampton &c.
We have full and interesting particulars of the burning of
Hampton, and of the series of events leading thereto. The
town was destroyed by order of Gen. Magruder, and by the
forces under his command.

forces under his command.
On Thursday morning last, about daybreak, Gen. Magruder marched a considerable force in the direction of Newport News, and drew up in line of battle. After waiting port News, and drew up in line of battle. After waiting there for some time, the enemy declining to give battle, our forces were marched within a mile and a half of Hampton, and again drawn up to give battle, if the enemy should show himself In the meantime, a copy of a late New York Herald happened to be obtained by Gen. Magruder, in which was a letter disclosing dispatches from Gen. Butle; received at Washington, stating that it would be necessary for him to re-occupy Hampton, in order to be able to retain the large force of "contraband" negroes that he had collected.—With this notice of the intended re-occupation of Hampton by the Federal forces, Gen. Magruder decided to destroy the town. Previous to the destruction of the town, information was received through a scout, and confirmed by the circumstance of an additional Federal steamer having arrived in the Roads, that reinforcements had arrived at the fort for the purpose, doubtless, of responding to Butler's demand the purpose, doubtless, of responding to Butler's demand for the re-occupation of Hampton. It appears that Hampton had been evacuated by Butler's

forces, in the first instance, on account of a panic originated by a balloon exploration. About 700 of our men under the smand of Captain PHILLIPS had gone in the direction of the town, on a search for "contraband" negroes. The balloonist reported to Gen. Butles that 10,000 men were marching upon Hampton, and in consequence of the report the town was hastily ordered to be evacuated. Two sections of the bridge were torn up by the retreating party.

The town was burned to the ground on Wednesday night by the order of Gen. Magruder. The expedition for its destruction was composed of the Mecklenburg Cavalry, Capt. Goode. Old Dominion Dragoons, Capt. Phillips, York Rangers, Capt. Sinclair, Warwick Beauregards, Capt. Custing tis, and six companies of the 14th Virginia Regiment, the whole force being under the command of Col. James J. Hodges of the 14th. The town was most effectually fired. But a single house was left standing. The village church was intended to be spared, but caught fire accidentally, and was consumed to the ground. Many of the members of the companies were citizens of Hampton, and set fire to their cwn houses—among others Capt. Sinclair fired his

In the early part of the night, about 11 o'clock, a skirmish took place at the bridge, between a small detachment of our forces, composed of Captains Young and Leftrice's companies, and a German regiment on the other side. The firing continued for about half an hour, the night being as dark as pitch, and only illumined by the flashes of the musketry. Our men were instructed to fire below the flashes of the enemy's guns, and the screams of his wounded told of the execution of our shots. Our men were uninjured, one receiving a bullet through his blanket and another being

grazed on the cheek by a musket ball.

A member of the expedition that fired the town relates evidences of some of the foulest descrations of these houses and homes of our Virginia people by their former Yankee occupants. In many cases, the parlors of the houses were allotted to the filthiest uses of nature, while the walls of the room were garnished by the obscenest expressions and the vilest carricatures. We have been shown a number of carricatured letter envelopes of the Yankee soldiers, which were gathered as trophies. One is of an American eagle bearing aloft "JEFF DAVIS" by the most available portion of his pantaloons. Another is of "Uncle Sam's Bantam," threatening to "crow while he lives," to which there is an addlered min pencil." addendum in pencil, "crows where no man can hear him, and very hard to find." The fortifications of Hampton, erected by BUTLER's

troops, and left standing, are described as of the most com-plete kind and as extending entirely across the town. A ditch 18 feet deep with rampart and embrasures for the heaviest cannon, with other works of defense, had been Newport News has not been evacuated. It continues in

the possession of the enemy, who is about 4,000 strong.— The defenses are said to be complete, the only approach to the place being commanded by nine columbiads. The present force of the enemy at Old Point is estimated at

Gen. Magruder was erecting strong fortifications at Bethel, two hundred and fifty men being daily employed on the It was supposed that a man of the name of Paschal Latiner had perished in one of the burnt houses of Hampton .here was no other casuality known to have occurred.

Richmond Examiner. From the London Star. It is mere folly in Mr. Lincoln to talk of the people of the Confederate States " as a few discontented men. a party of one hundred secessionists dashed through this His call for an army of 400,000 men, and a Treasury ace, killing some of the Home Guard and losing only two of \$400,000,000 to conquer them, gives the lie to that

ficient reason for taking the step they have done, whether the real reason was the one put forth matters not.—

Three millions of man do not deliberately change their Three millions of men do not deliberately change their Government and embark on an arduous, dangerons and Don't wink at any escapes of objectionable men-they exhausting enterprise from caprice. Whatever their must be got rid of in a different manner. reasons, on the broad principle of popular sovereignty, they had a right to do what they did; and to hear Mr. Inasmuch as you will not receive your ball cartridges until to-morrow, perhaps you had better not acquaint future generations, whether for their interest or not. We make no reference to the question of slavery here. because not a sylable is whispered upon that subject in the message, nor has Mr. Lincoln, nor any member of ter procure them now. his Cabinet, made the remotest allusion to it since their services to the Federalists. Seward has accepted his accession to office. The grounds assumed by the Federal Executive in suppressing the Secession, assume that slavery is to be uninterfered with, and is still to be surrounded by Constitutional guarantees. It is treated, in fact, as entirely outside the matter in conflict.

We have not returned railing for railing, for we respected the sensitiveness of patriotism in the presence of an overwhelming danger. We comment upon the acts of American statesmen as we should upon those of our Apprehensions are felt for the safety of Lieut. Crosby, own, though with a greater caution and reserve; and h scouting expedition, which has been absent four days. when we prefer a frank recognition of Southern independence by the North to the policy avowed in the President's Message, it is solely because we foresee, as by- pared, so that in the event of getting into close quarters master General declines to deliver domestic letters ad. standers, that this is the issue in which, after infinite loss with the enemy, with no probability of escape, the vesand humiliation, the contest must result.

From Gore's Liverpool Advertiser. Perhaps no great battles may be fought; but the war will not be less disastrous on that account, and the continuous blockade of the Southern ports will inflict a sae, says that the system of permits is to be abandoned, blow on the commerce of the world, the effects of which may be felt for many years to come. The main question which presses for our immediate consideration ishow long can that blockade be enforced? This, to us in Lancashire, is a most momentous question, and it he New York delegation to Washington, urging Wool's would afford us not a little satisfaction, if we saw our ployment, remarked that their real mission was that way clear, to say that the blockade could not possibly be enforced beyond the close of the present year.

Since the commencement of this American difficulty, our editorial trumpet has given no uncertain sound. Our sources of information have supplied us with early Robert Tyler has been confirmed as Pegister of the Treas- and reliable intelligence of what was passing on the other side of the Atlantic, and we therefore flatter ourselves that our words will have some little weight with the commercial community, and especially with those who are most deeply interested in the prosperity of the Cotton trade, when we warn them that a dearth of Cotton, such as was never experienced in this country in any previous period of its history, may overtake us in the course of the next six months, unless our Govern-St. Louis is being fortified. There are a thousand rumors ment awaken to a sense of the awful consequences which om Missouri, among which is that of a disagreement be- would flow from such an event, and institute more ac-Ween Lyon and Zeigle. The former cut the latter over the tive measures than any which it has hitherto employed to induce the United States Government to yield to Dispatches from Lyon to headquarters, report a skirwish fate and acknowledge the independence of the Codfederate States. It must come at last to this. We can see no other solution of the difficulty.

The Northern States have the power to prolong the war indefinitely. The Southern, it defeated in the field, cannot be finally subdued. The folly of the contest thus waged is consequently as apparent to us in England as the folly of that contest which we waged with our American brethren towards the close of the last century was to some of our then wisest statesmen. Nations. however, are not wiser now; the passions of men, when once lashed into fury, are not more easily calmed. Now, as then, notwithstanding the rapid progress of civiliza-tion, notwithstanding the visions of universal peace indulged in by some harmless enthusiasts; despite the uplifted voice of reason and religion; despite, too, the generally resistless pleadings of self-interest—now, as then there are periods of national excitement, and one of these actudes as follows: I could not push on faster, nor could continent when the passing over the North American continent, when the pruning hook is transformed into the spear, and the ploughshare beaten into the sword.—
At such a moment it is vain to hope that "the still,

that even religion can rein in the fiery steeds of war.

hese troops marched rearward to sound the enemy's canton. In the next few days, day by day I should have lost at least ten thousand of the best armed, drilled, officered and disciplined troops in the army. In other words, every day added strength to the enemy, and made us weaker.

Dispatches to Eastern papers announce the destruction of the office of the Democratic Standard, at Concord, New Hampshire, by the returned three monthers. The proprietors fought bravely, and wounded two of them.

The New York Commercial has a letter from Fortress. LINCOLN'S BLODKADE .- A reliable gentleman, at preRNECA COUNTY. July 22, 1861.

To the Editor of the New York Duily News: In our little village two months ago if a man dared to whisper peace he was called a traitor, and threatened with a mob. Now we take of our news agent twenty two copies of the Daily News, and they are read by at

least one hundred person. The war excitement, got up by fraud three months The war excitement, got up by fraud three months since, recoils upon the inventors. The "firing upon the flag" at Sumter, the Republicans said, was the commencement of the war; it furnished a popular catch word; but the people are beginning to see that the sending of the fleet to Charleston, while it was a mere trick, worthy of the men who concocted it and designed to provoke hostilities, was in fact the commencement of the war, because in law and common sense it constituted the first assault. They said, too, that Washington was about to be invaded; that the South would desecrate the tomb of the Father of his Country. All these lies appeared to the small, mean men who found themselves elevated into accidental position and small potato magnificence at Washington to be necessary in order to raise the North.

Wilmington, Aug. 12th.

The Members of the Soldiers' Aid Society wish particularly to enlist the sympathies of the Ladies of adjoining and other (ounties in behalf of the objects of their Society.—They design to furnish requisite clothing to those who cannot buy it for themselves, and comforts, and so far as they are able, nourishing food for the sick.

This Society has already made large draughts on the bevelence of the citizens of Wilmington, who have always responded with open-handed liberality to each appeal.—Every body in North Carolina has an equal interest in providing for the well-being of those who have gone from their homes to endure the hardships and discomforts of Camp life and each one should be willing to give a portion of her time, i she can offer nothing else, to this good work. Subscriptions of money, clothing, conveniences for Hospital use will be thankfully received by the Society, and the donors may feel assured that their contributions shall be so applied as to secure the greatest possible good. the North.

The "firing upon the flag "-the sacrilege of the grave—the invasion of the capital—these things were, indeed, calculated to raise a storm of popular indigna-

It has been a game of false pretenses from the start. but the game is about "played out." Accordingly, we see thousands who a few weeks ago shouted them-

selves hoarse for war now flocking to the standard of The sober second thought of the people is beginning to inquire what is the war for, who began it, and what

will be the end of it?

The belief is becoming general that we cannot subjugate the South; the corruption and imbecility of the Administration has lost it the confidence of thousands who at first gave it support; the low wail of distress is beginning to be heard on every side; and this accursed war, while it must utterly beggar the poor, threatens all classes and every pursuit of industry with impending ruin. No business thrives but that of the Republican army contractors, who, by robbing the poor volunteer of his victuals and his clothes while living, thus cheat the camp followers, who strip him only after he is dead. In the midst of all this desolation Congress cries-No peace, no compromise! Perish credit! Perish com-

at the South! These things have aroused a righteous opposition .-The big drops and the low soughing of the wind betoken the coming tempest. Thus after three months of immense preparations of men and money, after incurring the hostility of Europe and the contempt of the world, with the national credit wasting away, with his own party divided against itself, and without having struck one successful blow, Mr. Lincoln finds himself exhausted before the first battle, like the Dutchman who ran three or dies. [Sere the speaker was cheered; but it had hardly miles to jump over a ditch and found himself used up begun when several vice policemen made an attack with when he came to it.

THE MYSTERY OF THE HANDCUFFS EXPLAINED .- A friend who has just returned from Manassa has handed us the following recherche epistle from the Adjutant General John L. Hodsden to Col. Dunnell. The purpose of the letter is evidently to cheat Brady out of his company and to force his men into service without their consent. The Handcuffs, it will be seen, are to be used for "prisoners taken in battle, if not for your (their) own folks." Truly did the Grand Army of the Union come upon a noble mission, and rightly noble did they succeed!!! We publish the letter verbatim. The italics are those of the writer:

STATE OF MAINE. HEADQUARTERS ADJ'T GEN'S OFFICE, Augusta, June 20, 1861.

Col. Dunnell-My Dear Sir: Herewith you have phrase; for, as is known, those Confederate States are the announcement to Brady, that he will not be commis- not be driven away. This uprear don't disturb me. Ken united and powerful enough to oppose military resistance to a great army.

In a divided a first a way. This uplease to such things. [The rowdies here protocolor tance to a great army.]

In a divided a way. This uplease to be driven away. This uplease to such things. [The rowdies here protocolor to a great army.]

In a divided a way. This uplease to such things. [The rowdies here protocolor to a great army.] As little can any one believe that they had not suf- have the letter read to him and the company, by the of desertions are made, shoot them as you would pigeons.

Lincoln quoting the Constitution of the United States any one with this result respecting Brady, until Saturmade eighty years since, and elaborately reasoning as to day, and then it is not to be done in a corner. Don't the intentions of its founders, against the right of adopt any course that implies fear, or requires tempori-Secession, reminds one of the high tory doctrines among ourselves, under which the sentiment made by one generation, in its own interest, is held to bind all contingent and other requisite acquisitions will make a contingent and other requisite acquisitions will make a good company.

You will require several dozen handcuffs, for prisoners taken in battle, if not your own folks, and you had bet-

Yours, in haste, JOHN L. HODSDEN, Adj't. General.

THE C. S. STEAMER SUMTER .- No vessel has render ed more effective service to the Confederate States than the war steamer Sumter. Several of her prizes were at timidated by you. I have said nothing inflammatory, but Cienfuegos on the 13th ult., supposed to be waiting for came here to speak to you, of your rights, which are being the war steamer Sumter. Several of her prizes were at instructions from Madrid as to their disposition. the report, mentioned in the Havana correspondence of the New York Times, that these vessels had been given up and had sailed for the United States, is false. The Macon Citizen is informed by a gentleman on board the States was trampled under foot by the Administration at Washington. Talk of the dangeons of Naples! Sumter, (now returning from Europe with a supply of arms, etc.,) that trains had been laid and magazines pre- of vsurpation which the world has ever heard of; there has sel will be blown up, and every man on board has determined to share her fate. - Richmond Dispatch.

The desperate manner in which the drowning Lincoln Government has caught at the McClellan straw exhibits, even in their military affairs, that peculiar "from hand to mouth" expediency characteristic which has marked the political course of the Northern people from the civil revolution of 1800. I know McClellan well; we crossed in the same steamer when he was en route to Europe, with Mordecai and Delafield, to visit the Crimea. I saw a great deal of McClellan in Paris. The desperate manner in which the drowning Lincoln Crimea. I saw a great deal of McClellan in Paris. invariably gotten up by men with sticks in their hands, call We dined at the same table (at the Great Britain of the police would let the people alone, he would be en Hotel or case) almost daily for three weeks, when other special invitations did not separate us. I have a distinct recollection of the man; and as compared with Davis or Beauregard he is nothing. McClellan comes of a good or Beauregard he is nothing. McClellan comes of a good of freedom and liberty, and may God speed the return of it. The animal preponderates over the intellectual to such a degree as to destroy his mental intellect. He has light hair, with a reddish tinge in it, sandy whiskers and an interest and along the control of the distance. The crowd lingered around the hotel for some hair, with a recoinsh tinge in it, sandy whiskers and an intensely nervous organization. I mention these things, because they indicate the temperament of the man, which is an important matter in a commander. McClellan is a rash man, that is, he bas a great deal of "dash" about him. But I do not believe that he can manage a large army. He does not possess that peculiar organization essential to long-continued effort. McClellan's forte consists in his knowledge of Prussian and Austrian tactics, his thorough information in regard to the military habits of the German militia and his familiarity with that language. After leaving Paris, I believe he went

ganize an army of Germans from the West, commanded by German officers. mond Whig has the following in its record of the Mav-

"John W. Pollard was charged with being drunk in the street and deserting from a North Carolina regidenied that he was a deserter, or had any idea of abandenied that he was a deserter, or had any idea of abandoning his company. If we are not mistaken, this is the first instance of the arraignment of a North Carolina soldier in our police court. The troops from that State have not only been the best equipped, but they have been the most orderly of any which have come from the Southern States, and they have shown themselves upon the field to be among the bravest of the barvest of the southern servers.

SUPERIOR COURTS.—The Fall Circuit commences day at Harnett. Judge floward pres The following is the programme:— Harnett County, " 16 Oct. Comberlad.

MESSES. FULTON AND PRICE:—The Ledies of the Soldiers Aid Seciety wish, through your paper, to return thanks to these who have so liberally contributed both money and articles of comfort for the sick at Camp Wyatt, and they would approprie that all would suggest that all those who are responsible for the health and comfort of the soldiers, should accertain their real necessities and present them to the Society as soon as

Wilmington, Aug. 12th.

spoked as to secure the greatest possible good.

For the convenience of those who may not understand the necessi ies of camp life a list is appended which was fur-

nished by a Surgeon in service :
"Tin Wash-basins, Buckets, Candlesticks, Cups, Tea-ket-Bed-sacks, Tables, Wash stands, Sick-room Chairs, Kitchen

CLOTHING .- "Shirts and Drawers, Woollen Sacks, Flannel for Hospital Stores, Unbleached Homespun for bandages, Lint, Arrow Root, Barley, Cinnamon, Cloves, Farina, Gir ger, Nutmegs, Tea. This list embraces all articles that the adies may choose to give towards the comfort of the sick. Speech of the Hon. J. C. Breckluridge in Baltimore.

Large Concourse of People at the Eulaw House - Outrageous and Disgraceful Proceedings Encouraged and Abelied by the Dodge Police Force.

The announcement that a serenade would be given to reckinridge and Vallandigham last evening attracted to the Eutaw House an immense assemblage of persons long before the hour appointed for the screnade. The win dows and balcony of the Eutaw were packed with ladies, whilst every available space in the street surrounding the hotel was crowded to excess. Mr. Breckinridge was absent in the early part of the evening, but returned to the hotel about half-past nine o'clock, when he was greeted with cheer after cheer by the multitude

A few minutes afterwards Mr. Breckinridge appeared on

the belony of the hotel fronting on Eutaw street, when he was again cheered. He began by expressing his surprise at peace, no compromise! Perish credit! Perish commerce! Perish the Constitution! Down with the Union! but free the negroes and exterminate the whites at the South! and collical liberty in the Congress of the United and political liberty in the Congress of the United States. The defenders and friends of the Constitution

and of the rights of the States could hardly be heard.

The cry in Congress was "action, not words;" argume causes of our difficulties. But a small, undaunted band of patriots determined to be heard; they attempted to call the public mind to the present condition of the country; to those principles of personal and public liberty which have existed, and will continue to exist, whether the Union lives their clubs upon a citizen who proposed "three cheers for Jeff. Davis." The greatest uproar prevailed for about five minutes.] He hoped that the few remarks he had to deliver would be heard in silence by his friends and his foes. On this occasion he would not under-take to discuss the causes of the present troubles, or the manner of settlement : but he would speak of the right of manner of settlement; but he would speak of the right of the people to the sate guards of political and personal freedom. He said we were living to day under the broad shadow of a spreading mi itary despotism. He would repeat that he—a Senator in Congress—was living under the shadow of an irresponsible military despotism. How is it in Maryland? [Cries of "That's so."] He exhorted all to be evident of the personal of the more and the maryland were a state of the be quiet, and then proceeded. Maryland was a State of the Union—a co-equal member of the Confederacy. [Another premeditated assault was here made upon the citizens by the vice police, and a panic was created which caused a portion of the great assemblage to retire for a moment. They, however, soon came back, and the rowdies and vice police. numbering in all about one hundred, kept quiet for a while.
One of the rowdies called to Mr. Breckingidge to leave the stand or they would hang him.]
Mr. B. continued as follows: We will stay here and can

After this interruption, he continued to speak of Mary-land. Besaid that the Police Commissioners of Baltimore were imprisoned without the shadow of law, without specification, without charge, in a fort in Maryland, and then removed be-

yond the limits of the Commonwealth to another fort.— And when the House of Representatives passed a resolution asking the President to inform the people why these arrests were made, he answered that it would be adverse to the public interest to let the people know why the Police Commissioners of Baltimore were thrown into prison. Do you call this liberty? Do you call this law? [There were loud cries of "No! No!" from the crowd, when ruffians instantly commenced another onslaught, and after the vice policemen had beaten unmercifully a man who cheered for Jeff. Pavis, quiet was again restored.] Mr. Breckinridge asked them to be quiet. He was pleading their cause not his own. It was the cause of the rich and

the poor-of every man, however humble he might be, who relied upon the Constitution for his rights.

The rowdies continued to make a great deal of noise, and the speaker asked them what they came for but to hear him speak. Poor fellows, said he, you are weaving the cords to bind your own limbs; your children will bless me for what I am now saying. Poor, miserable wretches, I am acquainted with your character, and do not intend to be intrampled in the dust. Then, why not listen to reason?"

He said that he knew they were not a fair representative
of the sentiment of Faltimore or of Maryland. Whenever

been nothing to equal it since the time when mankind first undertook to rule the will of despots.

The action of the Federal Government in relation to your Police Commissioners is unequalled in the annals of outrage and despotism. He was here to contend for the eternal principles of political and personal liberty—principles which had lived before the formation of the Colonies; beer of Lincoln's "grand army" will, at the present juncture, be read with interest: the Union was formed to secure and make eternal these principles. When the attempt to preserve these principles

of freedom and liberty, and may God speed the return of it From the State Journal.

Attention Ladies!

The following circular has been issued by his Excellency Governor Clark. It makes a timely call-one, we are satisfied, which will not be disregarded. family can make comforts as a substitute for the blankets they can give the soldiers, and any young lady who can not knit a couple of pair of socks for our soldiers, but military affairs his speciality. If he is ever dangerous to us at all, it will be after he has had ample time to or-To the Sheriff of the several Counties of North Carolina

It is deemed not only desirable but an imperative duty that early measures be taken to accumulate a supply of winter clothing for the North Carolina troops now in Good Conduct of N. C. Troops.—Saturday's Richthe field. The scarcity of material for sale in this State and the uncertainty of procuring supplies from abroad, force us to rely on our domestic resources.

It is thought that every family can spare one or more blankets without personal inconvenience, or a pair of He admitted that he had imbibed too freely, but woolen socks, and it is believed that for such a purpose a call would be responded to with slacrity.

To this end they are requested to circulate this notice and employ agents in every district of their county to further the matter. All contributions of this kind may be boxed and fo led to the nearest Railroad Depot-and due infor

eof sent to the Governor. The Sheriffs are further requested to furnish to the The transportation of these donations will be at the expense of the State—and the bill for such service

hould be duly forwarded for payment. HENRY T. CLARK, Governor of North Carolina. OFFICIAL DENIAL.—Admiral Sir Alexander Milne Commander in Chief at Halifax, in a private letter to the British Commin at Bostoo, says: "I see a long artisk in some of the papers, and extracts from Port Pickers alluding to orders I have given; all I can say is, that it is not my varsion of blockade nor my orders on the subject."

Powers Ann Land IN News Carotina.—We learn from the Religib Journal that Gov. Clark recently ordered Prof. Emmons on an exploiring tour, with a view to ascertain whether and where a supply of lead and the essential elements of powder suited to the present exigencies, could be obtained; and the result is most cheering. Professor Emmons reports that he is fully satisfied that enough of those munitions of war can be obtained. ed to shoot all the Yankees and tyrants in the world. In view of this, so satisfactory are the prospects that com-pany has already commenced or will soo commence the erection of a powder mill at a suitable point in Norh-Carolina, Gov. Clark having contracted for a large quan-tity of powder at a fixed price.

HOBACE GREELY HUNG IN EFFIGY .- Horace Greely was last evening, hung in effigy, is Washington Equare. The memorable white coat and hat were seen, this morning, suspended by a rope on one of the trees in the parade ground. The effigy remained there until 1º o'clock, A. M., to-day, attracting much notice. A large placard was attached to it, bearing the following inscription:

BORACE GREELEY, THE WAR BLOOD-HOUND, "FORWARD TO THE DEVIL!" .

IN. Y. Day Book. Sic transit Horace, &c.

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN .- Up to the present time he sum of \$42,500 has been forwarded by the Commis sioners at this place to the State Commissioners at Wil-mington. Some subscription is not yet been paid in, and a number of others are promised; so that the amount subscribed in this town and county will be between \$50,000 and \$75,000, and we shall not be surprised it it should exceed the larger sum .- Fayetteville Observer, 12th inst.

Something Rich! FINON CAMERON, Secretary of war of the United States has been singularly exercised about the body of his deceased brother, Col. CAMERON, of the New York volunteers killed at Manassas. Actuated by a silly pride about addressing Gen. Johnston on the subject in the latter's proper official capacity, just as the British authorities were towards our Washington, he has resorted to every device to secure this object. Some are already known to the public. A day or two ago, a flag of truce came to our pickets and sent in the following to Col J. E. B. STUART, of the Cavalry, commanding at Fairfax Court House:—Richmond Examiner.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

To whom It may cor.com: The bearers, Messrs. Gorman, of Baltimore, Applegate and Sterling, visit Richmond for the single purpose of oband stering, visit richmond for the single purpose of co-taining the remains of the late Colonel Cameron.

All United States troops will show them the utmost courtesy and protection going and returning.

SIMON CAMERON.

The within communication has been sent me, but

Secretary of War.
Col. STUART returned the communication with the follow HEADQUALTERS, FAIRFAX C. H., ? August 2d, 1861.

addressed "to whome it may concern," is returned for the reason that its object does not concern me, nor any one else that I am aware of, in the Confederate States of America. J. E. B. STUART, Coloney 1st Cavalry, Commanding The gentlemen were also informed that Gen. JOHNSTON, when properly addressed on the subject, would give any aid in his power for the recovery of Col. C's remains.

SKIRMISH AT RICH SPRING .- A passenger who left Monterey Thursday morning, and who arrived yesterday afternoon per Central cars, reports that Gen. Rosencrantz, in command of the Northern forces in Western Virginia, and Gen. Lee, in command of our army operating in that part of the State, met at Rich Spring, an important point, and said to be the key to the Valley. Both Generals were pushing with all speed, each endeavoring to occupy it in advance of the other.

General Lee, however, was more active than the General with the Dutch name, and arrived with two regiments several hours in advance of his competitor, who had four regiments.

Our informant states a skirmish took place, resulting repulse of the No forty men killed and wounded .- Rich. Disp., 10th. CONTAINING all the Confederate Military Laws, Articles of War, Army Regulations, Field Artillery; Mahan's

Treatise on the effects of musketry and artillery, and the means of directing the fire as to obtain the best results; Hardee's Manual of Arms, f. lly illustrated; Military Ordinances of Louisiana and Mississippi; Uniforms; Military Maxims of Napoleon I; Health Eints for Volunteers—\$1. KELLEY'S BOOK STORE. Aug. 8. TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED to the jail of New Hanover county, a negro man who calls himself WILLIS, and says he belongs to a person in Virginia, but has been

willis is about twenty five years old, medium size, black. wears his hair in long pig-tails. The owner or hirer of said negro is notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, else he will be dealt with as the Aug. 9. 284-1w-51-1t NORTH CAROLINA BACON.—in store and for sale by Aug. 12th
J. B. HUGGINS & SONS.

WILMINGTON IRON AND COPPER WORKS. FRONT STREET, BELOW MARKET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, Proprietors,

PRACTICAL BUILDERS of portable and stationary Steam Engines, of any required power and kind of boiler, saw mills, grist mills, gin gearings, and any other kind of machinery made in any establishment South. Have on hand a large variety of patterns for machinery now in general use in the surrounding country. Will supply drafts of all kinds of machinery and mill work. Turpentine stilland copper work in all its branches. All kinds of iron and brass castings, finished or unfinished, at short notice. Old machinery overhauled and repaired. All work warranted to be as represented.

hand a large stock of rubber and leather belting, lacing packing rivets, and mill rocks and bolting cloth for gris mills. Mill Saws and Circular Saws of any size and pa

GROCERIES! GROCERIES! and Merchants generally, that we have now on ham large and well selected stock of FAMILY GROCERIES consisting of Bacon, Sugars, of all grades, Rio Coffee, Mess Pork, Candles, Tobacco, Cigars, Pepper, Spice, Snuff, etc., etc., all of which will be sold low for Cash. COX, KENDALL & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORING CUMMER CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, COATING'S, &c Tailor's Trimmings—the best qualities.
THE MOST SKILLFUL WORKMEN. Employed in the house, and all work warranted to please O. S. Baldwin,

BY "SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMANY." OUR TRAVELING AGENT has forwarded 2,000 yards PRIVATES UNIFORMS. For sale—low figures—at Aug. 7th, 1861—dtw. BALDWIN'S.

PRIVATES' UNIFORMS. CHEAP GOODS! STRONG GOODS

BALDWIN'S. Aug. 7th, 1861-d&w HEAD QUARTERS 30tH REGIMENT N. C. MILITIA. Wilmington, N. C., July 30th, 1861.

Regiment Order—No. 14th.

Regiment Order—No. 14th.

BY VIRTUE in me vested by an act entitled "An act to amend the seventieth chapter of the revised code" "Militia," section 10th, it appearing that the companies in certain districts in this regiment are disorganized, I do hereby appoint, and order that the following persons herein named, do immediately proceed to enroll all persons liable to military duty in their respective districts, and cause to be held at the usual company muster grounds, an election for officers as provided by the 10th section of said act, and report to me the correct rolls and lists of officers elected:

Caintack
Gaintack
John T. Moore.
John D. Powers.
David McIntyre.
John P. Bannerman.
Thomas S. Pickott.
David J. Nixon.
John L. Cantwert JOHN L. CANTWELL

Headquarrans 30rm Regiment N. C. Mineria, Wilmington, N. C., July 30th, 1821.

| Wilmington, N. C., July 30th, 1821. |
| Giment Order—No. 13.
| COMMANDING OFFICERS of Companies belonging to this Regiment, are hereby ordered to report a correct roll of all persons subject to military duty in their sective districts to this allows on property the 15th day August next. Officers not hundre commissions will re-

# COMMERCIAL.

Latest dates from Liverpool.......July 26
Latest dates from Havre......July 26 WILMINGTON MARKET. August 14.

WILMINGTON MARKET. August 14.

BEEF CATILE AND SREEF—Are brought to market slowly, but we notice a moderate supply in butchers' handa...

We quote Beeves at 5 to 5½ cents, and Sheep at \$1 50 to \$2
each, according to quality.

BUTTER.—The market is poorly supplied, and prices rule
high. A few small lots have arrived, and we quote at 33 to
36 cents per lb. for N. C. and Virginis.

BACON.—There is only a light supply on market, and the
demand appears to have become somewhat checked. We
quote N. C. cured at 15½ a 17 cents for hog round, and 17½
a 18 cents, per lb. for hams

CORN MEAL-Is in fair stock, and there is merely a retail

or two have been meagre, and in consequence of the stock in first hands has become nearly worked off; it is, howevever, sufficient for present purposes, as there is merely a retail enquiry, and large lots are not easily sold. We quote at \$5.50 for superfine and \$5.76 to \$6 for family. One or two small lots of new have been received, and sold at prices a shade higher. LARD.—Is in light supply and wanted. We quote N. C. make at 17 to 18 cents per lb.

Molasses.—Cuba is in moderate stock, and there is only a small business doing. We quote in bbls. at 35 a 35 cents, and in hhds. at 32 cents per gal.

NAVAL STOKES.—No sales have taken place in either

Turpentine, Rosin or Tar.
POTATOES.—Irish 80 to 90 cents, and new crop Sweet, \$1

CHARLOTTE, Aug. 12.—Pacon is scarce, and will command 15 cents hog round. Flour \$2 to \$2 25 per sack.— Corn 6) cents. Oats 30 to 35. Wheat, white 85 to 90, Red 75 to 80. N. C. Whiskey 55 to 60 cents per gallon. Salt is now held at \$6 per sack, and the tendency is to advance.

363,000 LBS. COTTON YARN PER ANNUM. THE CELEBRATED ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, Edge combe county, N. C., continue to manufacture 1200 lbs

The Mills and Baselina and Guality of the Yarns guaranteed.
Orders solicited from punctual buyers. Address,
WM. S. BATTLE,

Rocky Mount, Edgecombe County, N. C. 3-1y\* Sept. 13th, 1860

MORE SOLDIERS WANTED TO SERVE THEIR COUNTRY in the Company now forming in the lower part of Duplin and Upper part of New Hanover.

BLOODED STOCK SALE WISH TO SELL A FINE STOCK FARM, near Asheville, in Buncombe county, North Carolina, with the live stock upon it; consisting of a HERD OF EXCELLENT CATTLE,

AYERSHIRES. And Grades of Ayershire. Devon and Short Horn. ALSO, Several Brood Mares, Colts and Fillies;

and an These will be sold either with or without the FARM. And unless previously sold at private sale, will be sold at public auction on the premises, on FRIDAY, the

23th OF SEPTEMBER NEXT.

ing the war," in my absence I. B. SAWYER, Esq., of Asheville, will represent me.

J. W. WOODFIN. Aug. 9, 1861. TO RIFLE MAKERS WITHIN THE STATE.

nance Depot in this city—where samples may be seen—of (5000) five thousand Percussion hifles of the following dimensions to wit: BARREL [ Diameter of the bore cast steel,

cast steel, | Variation allowed, mcre or, iron; | Diameter at the muzzle Diameter at breech, between the flats. Length without the breech screw, RAMROD-steel-length ARM COMPLETE-length

the earliest day of the first delivery. Sufficient security for the faithful performance of contract will accompany proposals, which will be addressed to the "Officer Commanding Ordinance Depot, Raleigh, N. C." and endorsed "Proposals for furnishing percussion Rifles."

JAS. A. J. BRADFORD,

A Planter stood at his barn-yard door, His favorite sick mare to see; He had lost three valuable cows or more, And of other animals at least a score, By giving them Boluses, drenches and pills, nd sickening drugs to cure their ilis-Oh! a sorrowful man was he.

A new idea had shot through his head, Quick as the quickest that you ever read; it filled him with every thing but "Chowders, And he fairly danced when he saw the "Powders"\_ And he rubbed his hands with glee.

He seized the "Horse Powders" with a wild delight, And the mare, bless her soul, took them in; The mare got well—what a joyous sight! The old man thought of it by day and night; He told all his friends of the glorious cure, And to give it to all their sick horses "for sure"—

Every dose of the Equarian Condition Powders speaks for self. It is, without equivocation, the greatest Horse and Cattle medicine in the world. Found at

284-3t&51-1t STATE OF NORTH CAROLIVA.

Geo. Cromartie, John Cromartie, Sr., John Cromartie, Jr. Sarah Cromartie, Margaret Cromartie, Hope W. Purnell and wife Margaret Ann, William H. White, Benjamin F. Rinaldi and wife Amelia, James F. Gillespie and wife Mary C., Sarah E. Cromartie, Amanda Cromartie, Miriam E. Cromartie, Emeline Cromartie, George H. Cromartie, Bichard B. Cromartie, Alice Cr. martie.

next, then and there to answer, plead or demur, or the case will be heard exparte as to them, and judgment pro confessor

entered up.

Witness, Heman H. Robinson, Clerk and Master in Equity, at office in Elizabethtown, Biaden County, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D., 1861.

H. H. ROBINSON, C. & M. E.

HAVEIBACKS, Gun and Body Belts, Cartridge Boxes, Gun Cap Boxes, Pistol and Dirk Holders, Gauntiets, Canteens, Trumpets, &c., at WILSON'S. PURE N. C. LIQUORS.

WE have in store—
Puryear's Rye Whiskey;
Jarret's Rye & Corn do;
Stedman & Horne's Rye and Corn Whiskey, from

\*\* Apple do.;

\*\* Bcuppernong Wine, in wood and glass. For sale in quantities to suit, by

August 7th, 1861.

\*\* Apple do.;

\*\* WORTH & DANIEL.

MACHINERY, Train and Neat's Foot Oil.

SKINS—SKINS.

Shark, Sheep, Kip, French and American Calf, Lining,
Binding, Seal and Chamois Skins.

LEATHER—LEATHER.

Oak and Hemlock Sole, Band, Skirting, Bridle, Wax Upper, Harness, String and Lace Leather. Also, Patent, Enameled and Dash Leather. For sale at

WILSON'S

a 18 cents, per lb. for hams

COFFEE.—Rio sells from store at 28 to 30 cents per lb. b

demand. We quote from the granaries at 75 cents per FLOUR .- The receipts of State brands for the past weel

per bushel.

POULTRY.—Chickens sell at 12½ to 20 cents for small size, and 20 to 25 cents each for grown.

RICE.—Clean is in full supply, and dull of sale. We quote at 3 1-2 a 3½ cents per lb.

SALT.—The stock has become nearly worked off in the absence of receipts, and is barely sufficient to supply present wants. Liverpool Ground is generally held at \$4 per sack, and Alum at \$1 25 per bushel.

FAYETTEVILLE, Aug. 12.—Corn has slightly advanced, sells readily at 65 cents per bushel. Market very well supplied with Flour, Bacon and Lard.

Cotton Yarn daily, and are prepared to furnish assorted Nos., 4s to 12s, by the bale of 200 lbs., at 20 cents per lb., 3 months time, at any of our Railroad Depots in Eastern N. Carolina, free of freight.

The Mills and Machinery are in fine condition, and the

For further particulars please address or apply to the subscriber.

J. C. Mc WILL AN,

Teachey's Depot, Duplin County.

Aug. 2nd, 1861.

278&50-3t Aug. 2nd, 1861. VALUABLE STOCK FARM

llies; Several fine Jennets, Young Jacks,

I wish a small proportion of the pay in hand; the remainder at the end of the war. As I am a volunteer for "dur-

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, August 10, 1861. Proposals are invited until 12 M. on Wednesday 4th September next, for the fabrication and delivery at the Ord

IMPLEMENTS: screw driver, with cone wrench; wiper, ball screw, spring vice, bullet mould.

To be subject to inspection before reception. Proposals will state the number that will be delivered weekly, and the

Colonel and Chief of Ordnar HORSE POETRY.

The old man mused—aha! he cried, "I'll try it by Josh," said he;

Not to use was an "allfired" sin.

Harness, Trunk, Saddlery, Leather and Oil Establish nent, No. 5 Market street. Aug. 9th, 1861.

BLADEN COUNTY.—Court of Equity-Spring Term, 1861.
James Evans, Benjamin Evans and Wilham Evans,

Bichard B. Cromartie, Alice Cromartie.

ORIGINAL BILL.

I appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Cromartie, Sr., John Cromartie, Jr., Sarah Cromartie, Margaret Cromartie, H. W. Purnell and wife Margaret Ann, are non-residents of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a paper published in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said non-residents that they be and appear before the Judge of our next Court of Equity, at a term to be held for the County of Biaden, at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to answer, plead or demur, or the case

HAVERSACKS,

By order of Ool. JOHN L. CANTWELL.

Harness, Trunk, Saddlery, Leather and Oil Es

Jac. C. Britte, Adjutant,

July 30.

275

Aug. 14.

THE NEWS.

There are various rumors floating around as to the movements of the Confederate armies. We need hardly say, that as these rumors are contradictory, many of them must be untrue-possibly all of them are. We may mention some of them, as for instance, that General Johnston had taken the Federal camp at the Relay House, and was, therefore, within thirty miles the Fredericksburg News, to which we referred yesterday, appears to have been true. There had evidently been pretty hard skirmishing to say the least of it. Very properly, we have no doubt, no details of the movements of our forces are allowed rapidly, and Louisiana has not been wanting; and they which he was thus an early victim.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the relatives and friends of the deceased; and that in his death the comferent distribution of our forces going on, and it may be that there are three columns commanded respectively by Lee, Beauregard and Johnston.

The Lynchburg Virginian says that that city is full of ing to the seat of war.

A Narrative of the Battles of Bull Run and Mnnassas Junction, July 18th and 21st, 1861. Accounts of the Advance of both Armies, the Battles, and the Defeat and Rout of the Enemy. Compiled Chiefly from the Detailed Reports of the Virginia and South Carolina Press. Charleston: Steam-Power Press of Evans & Cogswell. 1861.

This is a neatly printed pamphlet of thirty-two large octavo pages-and its character is fairly indicated by the title. It is a compilation from the newspaper accounts, and will be found interesting, though neither official nor having particular authority.

By the way, it is stated that General Beauregard refers to the first battle fought on the 18th, as the Battle of Bull's Run, and to the general engagement of Sunday, the 21st, as the Battle of Manassas Plains.

have they gone to? It was said that they had started Dominion. And then how beautifully the thing will to go up the James River in steamers, but that is hard- show in foreign countries. How soldiers and gentlemen ly probable, as the river is commanded by powerful bat- must look with amezement upon a General without a teries, and the attempt would be next thing to madness. battle, who regrets the withdrawal of a part of his force, We rather think that they found their way to Annapo- not because of its rendering him unable to strike a blow lis. so as to be on hand for the defense of the Capital, at the armed forces opposed to him, but because it inor at any rate to occupy a position to interfere with terferes with his plans for stealing more negroes. They any advance of the Southerners in the direction of Bal-

the defensive. Evidently they are so in the neighborhood of Washington. Banks has been so weakened by the The gentleman with the italic eyes may have been imdeparture of the three months men, who formed the main bibing. At any rate his time is about out, and he is to body of the column at Harper's Ferry, formerly under be succeeded by Wool, who is a martinet, but has some Patterson, that he has had to re-cross the Potomac, and claims to the character of a gentleman. fall back on Hagerstown, Md. Rosencrantz, who succeeds McClelland in Western Virginia, is demanding reinforcements, and so is Lyon, in Missouri. Kentucky looks more discouraging than any other part of the

has adjourned sine die, having virtually clothed the ad- planting and cultivating there. ministration with dictatorial power. Lincoln is virtually | As for the wine we can truly say that it is as sparkprotection against illegal violence. We might allude to need not care for the blockade, on that score, at least. the case of Merryman, at Baltimore, where the military issued by the Chief Justice of the United States.

THE FOLLOWING from North Carolina, are among the wounded in the general hospital at Charlottesville, Virginia: -R. Branman, 6th North Carolina, company A, back and arm, not very bad; J. W. Miller, 6th Regiment, wrist, not bad; Sergeant James Parsons, 6th Regiment, company A, breast, not severe; James Redmond, 6th Regiment, company A, leg broken, severe; Sergeant J. W. Wilder, 6th Regiment, company I, hip, severe, (died August 2nd).

CAPTAIN HARRINGTON, of the 8th Regiment, S. C. Volunteers, who received the credit of capturing the Rochester congressman, Mr. Ely, says that the credit | Point," and is also strongly fortified. of the capture justly belongs to sergeant-major Mullins, who is well known here as Wm. S. Mullins, Esq.

was very small for its years, and had been growing no of soldiers at Caswell, and only fifteen guns. bigger fast. It was a pleasant old town however, in a rich and fertile country, abounding in all good thingsgood things to please the eye and gratify the taste-it had the fruits of the land and the spoils of the sea, and munication to write you again, I should not attempt at this it was in the very centre of the dominions of King Oyster. It looked out on the unequalled Roads to which it gave its name. It was the capital of the ancient county of Elizabeth City, one of the eight or nine ori- appear to be somewhat in a dilemma. They plainly see that ginal shires into which the colony was divided in 1634. What could have tempted these people to burn down this little town (formerly containing 1,400 people) would be hard to guess, and their conduct will be still harder to forgive. Generations yet unborn will hate the name of the section from which the brutal marauders came, and visit their iniquities, probably, upon men from the same section, who may be wholly blameless of any sympathy with such acts.

WE HAVE ON HAND sundry newspaper articles and other items, going to show a marked reaction against the rule of Lincolnism at the North. The interest of that section are suffering severely, ruinously, and this release of sickness. I am sorry to inform you that two of our regiment have died since I wrote you before: one of appoplexy, and one of typhoid pneumonia.

Our company (the Duplin Rifles), the Warren Rifles and Granville Greys, went down last week to Ocean View, and appears of the severely of weather. without any prospect of advantage hereafter to compensate them. The deceptions practiced by the Republican presses and orators are beginning to be found out in spite of the determination of a majority of the Northern people not to be undeceived. One fact must be apparent to the people of that section. They have been told that the only thing that restricted their growth or received by Gen. Huger, in a beautiful silk flag, bound with rich gold lace and tassels—cost two hundred dollars.—On one side bore the inscription, "From the Ladies of Norfolk presented our regiment with a beautiful silk flag, bound with rich gold lace and tassels—cost two hundred dollars.—On one side bore the inscription, "From the Ladies of Norfolk presented our regiment with a beautiful silk flag, bound with rich gold lace and tassels—cost two hundred dollars.—On one side bore the inscription, "From the Ladies of Norfolk presented our regiment with a beautiful silk flag, bound with rich gold lace and tassels—cost two hundred dollars.—On one side bore the inscription, "From the Ladies of Norfolk presented our regiment with a beautiful silk flag, bound with rich gold lace and tassels—cost two hundred dollars.—On one side bore the inscription, "From the Ladies of Norfolk presented our regiment with a beautiful silk flag, bound with rich gold lace and tassels—cost two hundred dollars.—On one side bore the inscription, "From the Ladies of Norfolk presented our regiment with a beautiful silk flag, bound with rich gold lace and tassels—cost two hundred dollars.—On one side bore the inscription, "From the Ladies of Norfolk presented our regiment with a beautiful silk flag, bound with rich gold lace and tassels—cost two hundred dollars.—On one side bore the inscription, "From the Ladies of Norfolk presented our regiment with a beautiful silk flag, bound with rich gold lace and tassels—cost two hundred dollars.—On one side bore the inscription, "From the Ladies of Norfolk presented our regiment with a beautiful silk flag, bound with rich gold lace and tassels—cost two hundred dollars.—On one side bore the inscription, "From the Ladies of Norfolk prese can presses and orators are beginning to be found out in

leaders, that the South was weak, barbarous, cowardly, and without resources to fight even a single pitched battle. They must now see that that was a lie, and those who told them so, must be unworthy of confidence, if leaders, that the South was weak, barbarous, cowardly, not on account of their mendacity, at least on account

long continued and heavy firing was heard at the camp of the Thrird Regiment N. C. State Troops, not far from Acquia Creek. The firing was supposed to be in the direction of Washington or Alexandria. A gentleman who had been there, (at the camp) speaks of the discharges of cannon as rapid and continuous. We also have a letter from a gentleman serving in the army stating the fact of heavy firing on the day referred to, and in the direction indicated.

We clip the following from the Fort Smith T the 25th. The ladies of Fort Smith, with the army of the Sisters of Charity, have made over one the cartridge bags in the last two days!

They have a story that when Congressman Ely was captured on the 21st July, he tried to create a diversion, and thus get off. "Oh," said he, "on there you'll find Wilson and Sumner, and that crowd."—
Those who had Ely in possession were very willing to plained the object of the meeting, which was to version, and thus get off. "Ob," said he, "on there Those who had Ely in possession were very willing to get hold of "Wilson, Sumner and that crowd," but miller. they rather thought it best to take their friend Elv along, just to point the others out. Sure enough they were not "on there" and our Rochester friend missed

Going On.-Soldiers are every day passing through Wilmington, on their way to Virginia. A goodly of Washington, and in its rear. The report from number went through vesterday mainly, if not wholly, from the cotton States.

We think that the complaints about South Carolina Georgia and Alabama not doing their duty in the way say the least of it. Very properly, we have no doubt, of troops is a mistake. We have seen them go through

The time is rapidly coming when Tennesseee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, Alabama and Louisiana will be even more the seat of war than Virginia, and when the " Cotton States" will be thrown on the defensive themsoldiers. The editor has never seen so many hurry- selves, to prevent the capture of their great marts, and defend their rivers and communications. They will want one hundred thousand men at least after the first frost.

> Night before last, or rather in the evening, a large three masted propeller Steamer, evidently warlike in her character, passed down our coast, and was seen very distinctly by the residents on the sound. She kept a good long way off shore. - Daily Journal, 10th.

THE VIRGINIA PAPERS are referring with proper inmake the South perfectly impossible to be conquered, they could not do so more effectually than by their der comfortable the volunteers from our county, (near parade of hand-cuffs at Manassas, and their arsonous and larcenous conduct at Fortress Monroe and its neighbourhood. Surely, B. F. Butler is "damred to ever-bourhood. Surely, B. F. Butler is "damred to ever-baye rendered to others, I state it as a fact, that they have have rendered to others, I state it as a fact, that they have lasting fame," and the recollection of his brutality will long survive him in the minds of the people of Elizabeth do say that he smuggles them off to Cuba and sells them there. And now he crowns his career of infamy by Recently the Federalists have been thrown rather on burning down one of the oldest, quietest and least offensive towns in America, not sparing even the churches.

NATIVE CHAMPAGNE - We enjoyed this morning, a bottle of Champagne Wine made from the Scuppernong an arrangement is of great convenience to, and highly apgrape, by Mr. Richard Simpson about four miles south of this town, on the Cape Fear River, at the Vineyard them, and may they be spared to see the independence of which he, in connection with L. A. Hart, Esq., Col. vilized world ADJOURNED .- It will be seen that Lincoln's Congress John McRae and perhaps other gentlemen have been

ling and effervescent as any French Champagne, while | Congress, signed and approved by the President : in so far as the judiciary as a co-ordinate branch of the it retains the delicate, fruity flavor of the grape in per\_ AN ACT to authorize the President of the Confederate government is superseded, and can no longer afford any fection. If wine of this kind can be made here, we

P. S .- The "we" alluded to above does not mean authorities held a prisoner in despite of a habeas corpus the Editor exclusively, but includes the Associate and sundry others .- Daily Journal, 10th inst.

> LINCOLN'S PAPER BLOCKADE.—A letter to a gentleman in Fall River, Massachusetts, from a gentleman in North Carolina, states that the ports of Wilmington, Beaufort, Washington, Plymouth, Hertford, and several other small places, have no actual blockade. An English brig is now in port at Wilmington, loaded and ceive pay until such regiments or battalions have been ready to sail for Liverpool. Moreover, a steamtug, called the "Mariner," sailed in and out of Wilmington constantly. The Sounds of Pamiico and Albemarie, according to the same authority, are strongly fortified.
>
> Sec. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That, whenever there shall be declared war between the Confederate States and any foreign nation or constantly. The Sounds of Pamiico and Albemarie, Fort Caswell, at the mouth of the Cape Fear, has been strengthened, and mounts fifteen guns. There is, however, but one company of soldiers stationed at the fort. Federal Point," has been changed to "Confederate

This is amusing. Lincoln's blockade is, indeed, a good deal of a paper blockade. The "Mariner" has We know that Mr. Mullins went on with the regiment not been in this port for some weeks. It is a mistake, be lable to be apprehended, restrained, or secured, and removed as alien enemies: Provided, That during the exist. however, to say there is no actual blockade. The block-AND THE VANDALS have burned Hampton! Poor ade is not effectual, however. Col. Iverson will be and who shall make a declaration of such intention in due little Hampton, over one hundred and fifty years old, it rather surprised to learn that there is but one company form, and acknowledging the authority of the Government

> For the Journal.
>
> Camp 2d Regiment N. C. Volunteers, \( \)
>
> Near Norfolk, Va, Aug 7th, 1861. \( \)
>
> MESSES. Editors:—If I had not promised in my last com vicinity, or any where else as I can learn, to communicate. Everything appears to be at a low ebb—there is no business of any description going on, nor any war like move-ments being executed whatever. The Northern Vandals ignominy and shame. The defeats at Bethe' and Manassas have caused them to open their eyes, and meditate upon the future as being a dark and gloomy epoch in the history of their mean and unboly cause. It is now plainly pictured efore their vision, that marching to Richmond, and eventually subjugating the South, is no easy task; that their efshame await them—and they feel quite a delicacy in again meeting our brave boys on the field of battle. The victory won at the battle of Manassas by our brave men, is one of the greatest recorded in modern history, of which you have seen a full description. We still remain at our old camp, going through the regular routine of duty and drill—which

pleasure excursion, and with the expectation of meeting the enemy, but none appeared, and we returned highly de that the only thing that restricted their growth, or restricted their prosperity, was their connection with the slave-holding section. Now they can see that even the temporary suspension of intercourse with that section is perfectly ruinous to them.

They have been told too, by their interested abolition ted by Gen. Huger, in a beautiful, chaste and eloquent address, and received by Col. Williams, who made a short, patriotic and soul-stirring address—stating that it should never trail the dust, but proudly wave in the breeze as long as a man lived in the regiment. Our ensign, L. R. Carroll, that tall and noble gentleman from Duplin, will bear it through the struggle without being soiled or rent by the Northern foe. We were happy to learn through Gen. Huger's address, that this was their favorite regiment, and we will ever strive to merit their high esteem.

will ever strive to merit their high esteem.

We had a grand review of all the forces at Norfolk a short

For the Journal.

We publish some of the items referred to, to-morrow.

The Fredericksburg News of the 6th inst., says that it is informed by private express that our forces won another glorious victory above Chain Bridge, six miles from Georgetown, on Thursday the 1st inst. The witness saw 80 ambulances and many dead bodies brought into Washington, and reports a great victory for us.

Without vouching for the accuracy of the information received by the News, we think it receives substantial corroboration from the fact that on Thursday long continued and heavy firing was heard at the camp long continued and heavy firing was heard at the camp

On motion, a committee consisting of three was appoint

ed by the Chair to prepare business for the meeting.

The committee after consultation submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted: WHEREAS, intelligence of the death of our much respect I and worthy citizen, Eva L. Miller, having reached u

ed and worthy citizen, Eva L. Miller, having reached us, and being desirous to record our high appreciation of the character of the deceased. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That as Almighty God, in His mysterious Providence, has removed from our midst our much loved friend. Eva I. Miller, than whom never lived a better friend or truer patriot—we, who knew him well, desire to record our high appreciation of the excellency of his character as a worthy citizen and christian. A victim to the unholy war being waged against our country, his health being delicate, he contracted a disease while on camp duty at Warrenton, N. C., (being an honorary member of the Lillington Kiffe Guard. now Company C., 1st Regime N. C. S. T.,) of which he was thus an early victim.

nunity has sustained an irreparable loss.

Resolved, That without obtruding upon the sacredness of private feelings of the family, the Secretary be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the bereaved wife, also a copy to Company C, 1st Regiment, N. C. S. T., and the editors of the Wilmington Journal, with the request to

JOHN LARKINS, Chairman. WILLIAM J. CORNWALL, Secretary.

FORT JOHNSON, Aug. 9th, 1861.

Messrs. Fulton & Price:—Allow me a small space in
your columns to say a word in reference to the part which
the ladies of Columbus County have acted and are still acting in the struggle for liberty, in which we are now en-

without laying myself liable to the charge of attempting to detract from the merits of others, I can safely venture the assertion, that in the present emergency, the ladies of my county have displayed an energy, a patriotism, and dignation to the burning of the quiet little town of Hampton. Surely if these people had determined to this country, or even of the world. From the moment of the first call for troops, they have labored day and night with untiring zeal, to equip and ren-

homes to go forth to strike in t e defence of our property, made all the uniforms of the men under my command, about ninety-two in number, and have made them well; and a Butler's Men have left Newport News. Where City County and all the contiguous parts of the Old to tender publicly to them, our heartfelt thanks for this and many other kind acts which we have received at their hands during the time we have been in the service. Such

favors as these cannot be forgotten by true men. The varied and exciting scenes through which we are destined to pass, and the new associations that will spring up by the wayside. will, in all probability, erase from our minds many recollections now fondly cherished, but what-ever may happen, there will still be in the heart of each one of us a warm, a glowing spot where the recollection of these fair ones and their noble traits of character will be fresh and bloom forever.

With such spirits in our midst to cheer us on. victory and our independence as a nation are placed beyoud doubt. Desolation may sweep over these levely plains. seen at every step, but we never can be forced to yield obedies ce to a power that seeks to deprive us of that sacred heritage which has come down to us imbued with patriots blood. In concluding, permit me to pay a well merited tribute to the ladies of Brunswick county and Smithville, an whom our sunny South has none fairer or more thoroughly and completely devoted to Southern interests of Smithville, now fermed into an association, meet at the Court House to work for the soldiers stationed here Euch preciated by all of us; and besides, they jurnish those that are sick with any quantity of delicacies, &c. May God bless the Southern Confederacy acknowledged by the whole ci-vilized world COLUMBUS GUARDS NO. 4.

#### Confederat Congress.

The following important bills have b

States to grant commissions to raise volunteer regiments and battalions, composed of persons who have been residents of the States of Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland and any physician or anotherary. I write it in a plain

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact. That the President of the Confederate States be, and he is hereby, au horized to grant commissions to officers above the grade of Cantain to such persons as he may think to raise and command volunteer regiments and bartalions. for the service of the Confederate States, such regiments and battalions to be composed of persons who are, or have been, residents of the btates of Kentucky, Missouri, Mary-

AN ACT RESPECTING ALIEN ENEMIES." of the Confederate States by any foreign nation or government, and the President of the Confederate States shall make public proclamation of the event, or the same shall be proclaimed by act of Congr. ss, all natives, citizens, denns, or subjects of the hostile nation or government, being males of fourteen years of age and upwards, and shall be within the Confederate States, and not citizens thereof, shall of the same, shall not become liable as aforesaid, nor shall the act extend to citizens of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, and of the District of Columbia, and the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and the Indian Territories South of Kansas, who shall not be charge able with actual host-lity, or other crime, against the public

safety, and who shall acknowledge the authority Government of the Confederate States. SEC. 2. The President of the Confederate States shall be and is hereby, authorized by his proclamation or other public act, in case of existing or declared war, as af resaid, to provide for the removal of those who, not being permitted to reside within the Confederate States, shall re lations in the premises as the public safety may require.

Sec. 3. Immediately after the passage of this act, the President of the Confederate States shall, by proclamation, require all citizens of the United States, being males of four-teen years and upwards, within the Confederate States and ring to the Government of the United States, and ac knowledging the authority of the same, and not being citi first section of this act, to depart from the Confederate States within forty days from the date of such proclamation; and such persons remaining within the Confederate States after that time shall become liable to be treated as alier alien residents within the Confederate States, who shall be

come hable as enemies as aforesaid, and who shall not be chargeable with actual hostility or other crime against the public safety, shall be allowed the time for the disposition of their effects and for departure which may be stipulated by any treaty with such hostile nation or government: and when no such treaty may exist, the President shall prescribe such time as may be consistent with the public safety, and accord with the dictates of humanity and national hospitality. accord with the dictates of humanity and national hospitality.

SEC. 4. After any declared war, proclamation as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the several Courts of the Confederate States, and of each State having criminal jurisdiction, and of the several Judges and Justices of the Courts of the Confederate States, and they are hereby authorized, upon complaint against any alien or alien enemy, as aforesaid, or person coming within the purview of this act. who shall be resident, or remaining in the Confederate States, or at large within the jurisdiction of such Judge or Court, as aforesaid, contrary to the intent of this act, and of the proclamation of the President of the Confederate States, or the regalasuch a ien or aliens, person or persons, as aforesaid, to be duly apprehenced and convened before such Court, Judge or Justice, for examination and hearing on such complaint; and sufficient cause therefor appearing, shall or may order wise dealt with or restrained conformably to the interest of this act and the proclamations or regulations which may be prescribed as aforesaid, and may, in prison or otherwise, secure such alien person until the order which shall be made

R. C. Dudley, 4th do.	
S N Brown,	JM Lilly,
J H Brown.	Z W Lanier,
T P Bryan,	J H Lewis,
J M Bryan.	W Loeb,
B M Barnett,	F H Mitchell,
H E Backus,	E J Moore,
H Bland.	J H Mallerd,
W L Boney,	A J McIntyre,
Joe N Bowden,	Jos Merritt,
J P Bridger,	E Matthis,
J T Blan on,	G F Newton,
B L Clark.	H C Oldham,
C L Chesnutt,	Geo Price,
Jno Cowan,	Owen Page,
Iasiah Carroll,	DN Page,
A B Cook,	J L Pigford,
P R Carpenter,	J E Pigford,
J W Collins,	G W Picket,
Rufus Devane,	W M Peck,
J H Edmunson,	F G Pobinson,
H C Evans,	W C Rogers,
C M Fryar,	D.S Schackelford,
J H Fryar,	F D Smaw,
Dan'i Fryar,	T H Sutton,
W J Fellow,	E F Story,
R B Gillespie,	T J Smith,
G W Huggins,	A J Smith,
R H Holliday.	J J Stringfield,
A W Housand,	W H sendlin,
B S Herring,	Jessee Quinn,
W D Hollingsworth,	C W Tyler,
OR Hollingsworth,	A A Tentler, H M Williams.
H A Hall,	8 W Wells.
J J F Heath,	D J Wells.
J E Heath,	D W Wells,
B B Jewett,	J E Walker.
E N Johnson,	W A Wooster,
J L Jacobs, W H Kelly,	J W West,
De latte	Reni F White

Mr Lincoln's Blockade. The following extract from a letter to the New Yo Day Book, from an intelligent gentleman of Illinois, tells the effect of the blockade in Mr. Lincoln's own

The blockade of the Mississippi has prostrated the State of Illinois. So far as our business is concerned we are utterly and totally ruined. No part of the whole country has felt the pernicious effects of this war like Illinois.

The first blow prostrated our banks, striking out of circulation at once all our money as effectually as if destroyed in a single conflagration. To fill this vacuum, we had nothing but to move forward our immense surpplus of farm produce, with which the State was literally crammed. This, however, was impossible; our great commercial artery, the Mississippi, was blockaded; not a bushel of grain could pass. With the Mississippi open to us, our corn would now command at least 50 cents per bushel, which would relieve our embarrass-

Now, however, owing to this unconstitutional interruption of our trade, corn is worth 8 cents, not enough to pay expenses of marketing. Lincoln has indeed assassinated" his own State, for you might as well expect a man to live and enjoy good health with his jugular vein severed as for Illinois to flourish with her great commercial artery, the Mississippi, blockaded.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 31st, 1861. EDITORS OF THE RICHMOND DISPATCH :- Learning from your valuable "Dispatch" that our troops are suffering severely from bowel affections, I beg herewith to transmit a simple prescription, which has been found invaluable in these cases. It emanates from an English Surgeon, by the name of Hope. When the troops were stationed in this neighborhood. I used it very extensive ly, with marked success. It is no new remedy-many apothecaries put it up and sell it under the name of "Diarrhœa Drops," "Bowel Complaint Mixture," &c. any physician or apothecary. I write it in a plain manuer, so that it can be understood by all:

R Nitrous Acid...... 1 dram No previous preparation is required; all that is necessary is to keep the hands and feet warm, and prevent the body from exposure to cold, or a current of air, using at the same time warm barley water or thin gruel, and a diet of sago, tapioca, &c.

sive with this preparation, cautions particularly that Hampton. NITROUS ac d should be used, and not NITRIC. assured that a general knowledge of the above will afford relief to our suffer ngfriends, I remain, most respectfully, gentlemen, yours truly.

P. MELVIN COHEN, M. D.

The Twelfth Regiment of North Carolina volunteers arrived in this vicinity yesterday via Danville Road .-It numbered 1,000 men, of the sort that the old North State has been heretofore sending. The Regiment is commanded by Col. Pettigrew, an officer of fine attainments. On its arrival, the Regiment proceeded to its place of encampment, near Fairfield Race-Ground. The Regiment is composed of ten companies. J. Johnson Pettigrew is Col.; J. O. Long, Lieut. Colonel, and Thomas Galloway, Major. There are no staff appointments .- Richmond Dispatch.

LAVAGE BARBARITY .-- The Lincolnites took two prismers of the South Carolina regiments, at the battle of Bull Run. When our troops passed through Centreville on the grand rout, they were found hung on a tree! One was from Bacon's Seventh Regiment, the other from Kershaw's Second. Our Government has demand ed the perpetrators of the horrid act, and notified Lincoln that if they are not given up, four men will be hung in retaliation.

FIRE.-We regret to learn that the Female College

in Jamestown was entirely destroyed by fire on Monday night last. Nearly all of the College furniture, the musical instruments, books, &c., were also burnt. Dr. W. A. Cobie, in his efforts to secure some valuable property from the flames, was slightly hurt by the falling of some brick upon him. The fire is supposed to have been communicated from

a candle which was burning in the room of one of the pupils who was sick. Loss, \$13,000. Greensboro' Patriot. 8th inst.

ONE OF THE JEFF. DAVIS' PRIZES BURNT. - We learn that ONE OF THE JEFF. DAVIS' PRIZES BURNT.—We learn that a schooner which had been captured by the Jeff. Davis, attempted to go into Fernandina on Monday last, and was run ashore on the beach about a mile from the town. She was chased some distance by the Lincoln fleet, who fired into her a number of times before she grounded on the beach. As soon as possible after she touched she was abandoned by her prize crew, with their prisoners. Subsequently the Lincoln fleet sent men in small boats, who set her on fire and hurned her un. we have not been able to learn the name of the schooner,

but understand that she is from South America, and was loaded with hides and copper.—Savannah News.

ondent of the New York Daily News, says: "I hear from a perfectly reliable source that General Cadwal-LADER is lying dangerously wounded in Philadelphia; this is from a gentleman who knows and defice the Government to prove it otherwise. Now, let them prove where General C. is, and deny what I say if they can. If it is true, why is it kept secret from the people?

nsion as to the movements of the enemy at this ce recently, we state upon information not to be onbted, that two Boston steamers, one of them recog

colutions of thanks to Generals Joseph B. Joseph B. Gen. McDowell's official report of the loss of property at the T. Beauregard, and the officers and troops under generated as seven rifle and eight smooth home.

Lieut. Earle, of the South Carolina troops, threw himself head foremost from the fifth story of a building house this, thirty boxes of old fire arms. (Quere.) What did heaf foremon, and was instantly killed.

Professor DeBow has been appointed Superintendent-inchief of the Cetton, Provision, and General Supply Loan The Enquirer of this morning says that W. J. Kennedy, Editor of the "Selma Issue," reported as killed, was not at the Eutaw House, given them by the Baltimore at the Wanassas battle. He was injured on the march from cessionists. Winchester by the fall of his Lorse. He is now at Culpepper C. H., and is convalescent. From Washington City.\_Adjournment of the Fed-

erat Congress, &c., &c. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug 7th, 1861.

In the Senate all the principal army nominations have been confirmed. Dickens receives pay as Secretary, for one year from

The bill to punish certain crimes against the Government has passed. The Senate refused to vote on the bill legalizing Lincoln'

acts, and adjourned sine die. The House passed the Senate bill increasing the pay of the Federal soldiers, two dollars per head. The House has adjourned sine die.

Lincoln has approved all the acts passed. Prince Napoleon, Seward, and the French Minister are to

visit Mount Vernon. Gen. Butler had returned to Fortress Monroe, and said that no immediate change would be made at that place .-Official advices have been received stating that the Federal Steamer South Carolina, off Galveston, had captured the barques Virus, Anna Ryan, McCalfield, Louisa Dart, Cavalier, Falcon, Geo. Baker and Sam Houston; among the stuff captured, was thirteen mail bags, and a lot of Express

Off St. Marks, the Mohawk captured the Geo. B. Sloat attempting to run the blockade. Among the passergers was the wife and three children of Adjt. Gen. Holkins, of Florida. Mrs. Holkins claims the Confederate flag as pri-

vate property. Since the suppression of the publication of army intelli-

gence, the City has swarmed with spies. The New York Herald says the great victory in Kentucky will be followed by a physical one not less magnificent .-There are ten thousand organized Union men in Kentucky who are only waiting this victory at the ball it box, to take the field and drive the "rebel" forces out of Kentucky and Tennessee.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 7th, 1861. Pool and Hunt's Foundery has been destroyed. CAIRO, Aug. 5th, 1861. Two Illinois regiments have been thrown out six miles

South West of Bird's Point, in scouting parties. Thompson is within 16 miles of and advancing towards

Fremont is enforcing strict discipline. Twenty regiments are reported to be at New Madrid. The New York Tribune says that there is much more arillery here [New York] than before the advance of the Federal army from Alexandria.

Harin, of Iowa, has received a dispatch saying that the Southerners have captured Ironton, a small town on the Des Moines, near Keokuk.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 7th, 1861. A fight has occurred [no date given] at Dug Spring, near Springfield, Missouri. The Southerners evacuated the field during the night, and Lyon took possession of it in the morning. Another battle was momentarily expected. The Hessians lost 8 killed and thirty wounded. The Southernular dragoons and the Lieutenant commanding, were killed. Dug Spring is 18 miles South-West of Springfield. It is stated that 5000 Confederate troops are advancing

on Springfield, from the West. NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. Aug. 6th, 1861.

Sales of Cotton to-day at prices ranging from 13 to 17 cts. per lb. [A pretty wide margin.-Jour.] Three of the Sumter's prizes have been released by Spanish authorities, and have arrived at this port. Eurning of Hampton.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 8th, 1861. Large fires were noticed here last night in the direction of Dr. Parrish, whose experience has been very exten- Hampton. It is believed that the Federalis's have burnt

Several prominent houses were noticed from elevated po sitions here, with glasses, to be in flames. The fire commenced near eleven last night, and continued until four o'clock this morning.

Burning of Hampton Confirmed. NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 8th, 1861-Noon. The burning of Hampton by the Federalists is confirmed by officers just up from Craney Island, who report the fire as still burning. The flames are intense, casting their reflection upon the steeples at Norfolk, sixteen miles from

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 9th, 1861. The Richmond papers of this morning semi-officially an nounce that Admiral Dundas intends to take his fleet of vessels into Charleston disregarding Lincoln's pretended Connecticut Fourth.....

The Bitish Consul here states that he has no official au-

## LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS, BY THE NORTHWESTERN LINE

Received Wilmington, Aug. 10, 1861\_1 o'clock, P. M. From the North and Nothwest.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 7th, 1861. The Herald of yest-rday afternoon, in an Extra, has reports from various sources, indicating the capture of Lyons by the Confederate forces—but later advices from St. Louis do not confirm this report.

Press has been silent for 36 hours. [This indicates bad news for the Federalists .- Jour. ] louisville, Aug. 9th, 1861.

The St. Louis correspondent of the New York Associated

The Albany Democratic Convention has received a communication from the Black Republican committee, inviting The Democrats, in response, said that we would be false

to the party we represent if we considered any proposition of union with political opponents, except on the basis of

In thirty-nine counties the States' Rights party gains 8,987 votes. They lose in Anderson 25, Franklin 52, and

Chas. H. Tyler, nephew of John Tyler, formerly a Capant Colonel, is here after his wife, and has been arrested. declared contraband at Washington, but on his demanding

Louisville, and also at Mashville, not to come here, as it Gen. Tyler demanded his parole, which was refused, and

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7th, 1861.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 9th, 1861 The Washington Star reports that Gen. Lyon was kill a later battle than Dug Sp

The New York Herald naseas seven rifle and eight smooth bored cannon hundred and fifty boxes of small arms and cartrid eight-seven boxes of rifled cannon a Dowell want with thirteen wag on loads of provisions. thousand bushels of Oats—twenty five bundred mush and eight thousand knapsacks.

Messrs. Breckinridge and Vallandigham had a grand

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 9th, 1861 The Democratic Convention has nominated H. J. Jewel for Governor, and John Scott Harrison for Lieut. Governor Resolutions were adopted,—the third one of which recr mends the Stat s to call a National Convention, and the g condemns the President's suspension of the habeas corpus From Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 7th, 1861. H. C. Welles, of Michigan, and the Minister of Hondura refugees from Fort Oregon, give startling accounts of a ngs at that post.

On the North Carolina coast, at Hatteras, there are thre Steamers and one pilot boat privateering. One of them, th Gordon, ran the blockade at Charleston and has capture the W. B. McGelvey and Proctor. All the privateers are armed with rifle cannon. The

Head Quarters are at Newbern, N. C. Gun Boats are being collected and mounted at Noticell o be taken down the canal. The bark Glenn, loaded with Federal coal, has been cal

tured The Wabash has arrived from Charleston. Sheli the Roanoke off that port. The Wabash has re-captured the De Pies prize, Mary Alice. The prize crew are prisoners on board the Wabash The Wabash also captured the Sarah Starr from Wilmin

ton, bound to Liverpool, sailing under English colors. Lt. W. H. Stephens, Engineer, has been dismissed in Dates from Havana to the 3d inst. state the Captain 6 eral was absent, taking formal possession of St. Doming A boat from Mathias' Point states that the Southern are planting batteries, with the intention of cutting

water commun cation with Washington. Col. Benedix's resignation has been accepted, and Col. The lps has been appointed Brig. Gen. at Fortress Monroe The wife of John Hart, late Superintendent of Publi Printing, has left the city. John Hart has been engaged

ransporting letters. The New York Commercial says that Mrs. Hart carried aluable information to Richmond. The total appropriation by the last Congress amounted

\$297,000,000 to the Army, and \$35,000,000 to the Navy. WASHINGTON, Aug. 9th, 186 WASHINGTON, Aug. 9th, 1881.

J. G. Eades, of St. Louis, has got the contract to build seven gun boats at a cost of \$89,000 each, and is to forfeit \$200 for every day's delay—after the contract time.

The Post Master General has received the following despatch from Rosencrantz. The rebels are expelled from the contract time. Kanawha Valley. The mail service can be resumed then It is understood that Daniel L. Sickles will be appoint Brigadier-General. There is strong ground for the belief that the object

Prince Napoleon's visit, is to enlighten the Emperor American affairs.

Later from Europe. The Europa has arrived from Liverpool.

Sir Charles Wood, in the House of Lords, said that the year's product of India Cotton would amount to 300,000.

bales increase.

The Italian people's protest against the French cepation of Rome is receiving an immense number of signatures. The Lincoln Loss at Mannassas, As Far as As tained by Names Published The New York papers, particularly the Herald l'ribune, have, day by day, since the battle of the

wounded and missing in the battle. This report er braces only thirty regiments of Infantry, and one com pany of Marines, without any reference whatever to the ther regiments, and artillery companies on the field, the causualties in which were proportionally large. T Grand Army numbered fifty-five regiments, with fifteen regiments sent subsequently as the reserve. Here is the aggregate of the losses in the following regiment as far as learned by furnishing the above papers names, all of which were duly published:

REGIMENTS IN THE FIGHT. New York Twelfth..... New York Sixty-ninth..... 38 New York Thirteenth....... New York Twenty seventh..... New York Eleventh..... 17 Michigan First...... 193 Michican Second..... Connecticut Second onnecticut First..... 
 Rhode I-land First.
 46

 Rhode Island Second.
 28

 United States Marines.
 9
 Maine Second...... Maine Fifth..... id...... 57 Massachusetts Eleventh..... dasachosetts Third.....

The above is only a list of the casualties as names were given, and no honest man will denyth terrible truth. In addition to this fearful list, the same papers have had reported additional losses, in kilks wounded and missing, of 429 in the New York Twelfth 118 in the Fire Zouaves, 150 in the New York Second, 17 in the Connecticut First, 45 in Griffin's buttery, 5 in the Massachusetts Eleventh, 80 in the Rhode Island Second, and 32 in the Vermont Second. That is a total of 921, which added to the 3,857 whose name were given makes the total casualties in less than hall the army amount to 4,778. This list was taken from the Northern papers and cannot be exaggerated.

COMMODORE BARRON -We learn, on good authority. that Commodore Barron of the Confederate Navy, has been assigned to duty, by President Davis, on the coat of North Carolina and Virginia. With the armament already at his command in connection with our lan batteries on the coast, it is thought that he will give the Yankees a warm reception.

It will be seen from this that the Confederate 8

Louisville (Ky.) Courier.

ernment has assumed entire control of our "coast fences," and to allay all anxiety on the subject, we can assure our friends on the sea coast and elsewhere, that Gov. Clark is omitting no opportunity, but is employ ing all the means at his command, to have them rend ed not only secure against attack, but prepar thouroughly for offensive operations.

SALT.—The scarcity of this article during the p sent blockade, and the indispensable necessity of pl curing it, may make very important a suggestion of friend as to a suggestion of friend as to a speedy mode of manufacturing it. So twenty years ago he saw an experiment tried at Dr. Bradley's Salt Works, on the Sound near Wilmington, by which a pure article of rock-alum Salt was made in 48 hours, in good weather, and at so low a cost that Dr. Bradley, being perfectly a salt was made in the greess of the being perfectly convinced of the success of the debt he would be satisfied to get 15 cents a bush

about 100 feet in length, and of any desirab width, with a fall of about two feet in ten, the whole vered with pebbles; the water from the Sound from it was allowed to pass in trickling streams on the inclined plane. Here all the impurities of land magnesia are deposited, and the water, divested these, falls into vats at the lower end of the plane, to depth of about a foot. Here the salt is deposited, moved, the water drawn off, and a fresh supply received it is probable that some gentleman in or about allowed to decide on tor of the patent to that place. If not, we will be

> NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS .- The 5th regiment Nor Carolina State troops, Col. McRea, and the 11th a 13th North Carolina Vounteers, Cols. Kirkland a Hoke, are assigned to Brigadier-General Early's brigation of the new stationed at Camp Wigfall, four of finites from Manages Junction, in the direction of Alexander

to place any one desirons of further information in co ondence with our informant .- Fay. Observer.